The North Carolinian.

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NORTH CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

BY RALEMON JOHN.

Office in Newspaper corner of Main and Road Sts.

TERMS—Two Dollars a year, in advance.

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2 inches	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	8 00	13 00	20 00
3 inches	2 50	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	18 00	25 00
4 inches	3 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
5 inches	3 50	6 00	9 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	40 00
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ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. L. COBB, attorney and counsellor at law, Main st., opposite "Carolinian" office. v1n1-1y

GRANDY & HINES, attorneys at law, office on Main st., south side. v1n1-1y

W. E. H. EHRINGHAUS, attorney and counsellor at law, next door to old Bank. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. HALL, attorney and counsellor at law, office on Road street, three doors from Main. v1n1-1y

DR. W. G. POOL, physician and surgeon, at his residence on Road st. v1n1-1y

DR. L. K. SAUNDERS, physician and surgeon, Main st., opposite Market House. v1n1-1y

DR. JOSEPH COMMANDER—office Road street, near Main—residence, Winnichanset. v1n1-1y

DR. K. SPEED, physician, office over Green & Pearring's store, on Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1n1-1y

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, physician, office Road street, formerly old Post Office. v1n1-1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH LABOYTEAUX, milliner, Southwest corner Road and Main sts. v1n1-1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

THOMAS M. COOK, watches, clocks, &c., &c., Road st., east side, near Main. v1n1-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

J. G. ETHERIDGE, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., northeast corner Road and Fearing sts. v1n1-1y

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

A. COHN, dry goods, clothing, millinery goods, boots, shoes, hats, &c., Road st., east side. v1n2-1y

LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C., dealers in real estate, lumber, shingles and general merchandize, Road street, south of Main. v1n1-1y

KENYON & VAUGHAN, dry goods, &c., Road street, one door south of Church. v1n1-1y

GREEN & PEARRING, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, &c., corner Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1n1-1y

S. WESSEL, ladies' dress goods, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, corner Main and Water sts. v1n1-1y

C. ALLEN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, shoes, hats, &c., corner Road and Lawrence sts. v1n1-1y

C. GREEN, hardware and general assortment of goods, northeast corner Road and Church sts. v1n1-1y

C. CURRIN, dealer in dry goods, shoes, groceries, &c., Road st., westside, near Main. v1n1-1y

D. B. BRADFORD, wholesale and retail grocer, No. 35 Road street. v1n1-1y

WM. STEGER, baker, confectionery, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite Col. Martin's office. v1n1-1y

JNO. W. T. SMITH, general grocer, Road street, north of Ehringhaus st. v1n1-1y

W. C. OVERBY, agt. liquor dealer and grocer, Water st., opposite Market House. v1n1-1y

PHOTOGRAPHER.

A. F. HARRELL, photographs, Road street, over Dr. Batt's old stand. v1n1-1y

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jos. G. Russell, proprietor. Boarding and lodging. Main st., west of Road. n2-1y

PENDLETON HOTEL, T. D. Pendleton, prop'r, Water st., opposite Clark's Agricultural Warehouse. v1n1-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

A. L. JONES, livery stables, old stand, Main street. v1n1-1y

C. B. BROTHERS, Livery Stables, east side Road st., south of Church. v1n1-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. R. CULPEPPER, United States Commissioner for Pasquotank Co. Office at old State Bank Building. v1n2-1y

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST CO'S BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the office of the "North Carolinian." v1n1-1y

C. C. ALLEN, general agent Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Co., office at Company's wharf. 1-1y

GEO. M. SCOTT, life, fire and marine insurance agent, southeast corner Main and Elliott sts. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. SMITHSON, practical house painter, Road st., near Main. v1n1-1y

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. v1n1-1y

W. H. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st. v1n1-1y

A. R. PERSSE, boot and shoemaker, Road street, near Canal Bridge. v1n1-1y

I. O. O. F.—Achorce Lodge, I. O. O. F., meets at their Hall over Mr. J. Q. Etheridge's Drug Store, every Friday evening—in Summer, at 7½, and in Winter, at 6½.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

CORPORATION COURT.

Charter election on the first Monday of January.—Meetings of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—H. B. Coleman, Alfonso Dozier, Jos. Commander, J. B. Robinson, Jesse R. Brown. Treasurer—Chas. Currin. Attorney, C W Grandy, Jr. Clerk—M. F. Culpepper. Collector—J. H. Mizell. Constable—J. H. Mizell. Auctioneer—A. L. Jones.

POST OFFICE—W. A. Price, Postmaster.

CHURCHES—First M E Church, Rev W P Wright, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 8 p. m.—Sunday school at 9 o'clock, a. m.—Christ Church (Episcopal), Rev J W Murphy, Rector—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 4 p. m. Sunday school at 9 o'clock, a. m. and 3 p. m.—Baptist Church, Rev R R Overby, Pastor. Sunday services at half-past 10 o'clock, p. m., and on the fourth Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.; Prayer Meeting on Sunday mornings (except fourth sunday, after school.—Zion A M E Church, Rev W H Mitts, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

LODGES—Samaritan, No 1, R. of J.—Meets every Tuesday evening. T A Commander, W C——Achorce, No 14, I O O F—Meets every Friday evening.—Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights.——Grand United Order of O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Member of Congress C L Cobb, Elizabeth City; Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, Hiram E Stilley, Washington.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Sheriff, S T Carrow; Clerk Superior Court, G L Windley; Treasurer, J F Randolph; Coroner, J R Cherry; Register of Deeds, Richard Granger; Surveyor, Robt T Shields; Commissioners, Saml Windley, T H Blount, Henry Hodges, Josephus Pond, Stansil Waters.—Senator, J B Respess; Representative, Hiram E Stilley.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Washington.

BERTIE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Lewis Bond; Clerk Superior Court, W P Gurley; Treasurer, A R Thompson; Coroner, J G Mitchell; Register of Deeds, E L Simmons; Surveyor, J J Rhodes; Commissioners, W J Cherry, Wm P Mitchell, F W Bell, Benj P King, Augustus Robbins.—Senator, J W Beasley, Coleraine; Representative, P D Robbins.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in March and October. County seat, Windsor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Abner Ayllott; Clerk Superior Court, P G Morrisett; Treasurer, Jos C Ferebee; Coroner, Jos S Sanderlin; Register of Deeds, T H Boushall; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, M R Gregory, E H Berry, Jas Ferebee, Saml F Pearce, —— Swanney.—Representative, Wilson Ferebee.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Camden C. H.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Myles C Brinkley; Clerk Superior Court, W R Skinner; Treasurer, James A Woodard; Coroner, Myles Goodwin; Register of Deeds, Jas O Cheshire; Commissioners, D V Etheridge, H H Hobbs, R G Mitchell, Chas Blair, P K Jones.—Representative, W A Moore.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Edenton.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Sheriff, T F Baxter; Clerk Superior Court, J B Lee; Treasurer, Wm Snowden; Coroner, J A Mathias; Register of Deeds, Wiley Mathias; Surveyor, M S Forebee; Commissioners, H E Baxter, C H Gaus, T Sanderlin, J M Woodhouse, J B Etheridge.—Representative, T C Humphries.

SUPERIOR COURT—14th Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Currituck C. H.

GATES COUNTY.

Sheriff, R F Willey; Clerk Superior Court, R B G Cowper; Treasurer, Lassiter Riddick; Coroner, H Hofler; Register of Deeds, John R Walton; Surveyor, A Smith; Commissioners, S J Lowther, David Parker, Mills H Eure, H A Morgan, A G Rountree.—Representative, Jno Gatling.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Gatesville.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno A Reid; Clerk Superior Court, John T Gregory; Treasurer, E T Clarke; Coroner, R B Powers; Register of Deeds, John N Brown; Surveyor, A L Pierce; Commissioners, R A Lassiter, Charles H Webb, Robert J. Howard, Andrew Jackson, Thos Sledge.—Senator, H Eppes; Representative, J H Renfrow, W T J Hayes, Ivy Hodgins.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Halifax.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

Sheriff, Isaac Pipkin; Clerk Superior Court, Starkey S Harrell; Treasurer, Jordan J Horton; Coroner, George W Wynn; Register of Deeds, James M Trader; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, R S Parker, A J Hollowell, W D Newsome, Wm Reid, John W Hereford.—Senator, J W Beasley, Coleraine (Bertie); Representative, Elisha T Snipes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in March and October. County seat, Winton.

HYDE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Israel B Watson; Clerk Superior Court, Samuel R Sadler; Treasurer, John M Mann; Coroner, John Estes; Register of Deeds, Thomas M Jones; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, Jas Gibbs, Jas Cahoon, Jas C Sheppard, W Swindell.—Representative, Thomas Jarvis.

Senator, J H Leftwich; Robt P Walsh, George L Fulcher, Cloud, John J Vallentine.

Senator, J E Respess, Washington (Beaufort); Representative, Tillman Farrow.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Swan Quarter.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Sheriff, R B Salisbury; Clerk Superior Court, Joseph M Silerson; Treasurer, John Watts; Coroner, Merrick Bagley; Register of Deeds, Wm C Bloom; Surveyor, Jos E Moore; Commissioners, A C Wentz, F G Martindale, H J Modlin, Jas L Hardison, Bryant Bennett.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville; Representative, J J Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—Second Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Williamston.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry T Grant; Clerk Superior Court, N R Odom; Treasurer, Jas W Cleveland; Coroner, William A Parker; Register of Deeds, Wm T Buxton; Surveyor, H Copeland; Commissioners, Edmund Long, Jesse Vann, H Bowers, W Norfleet, Wm Barrow, Gideon Holliman, L H Boyce.—Senator, Wm Barrow; Representatives, R O Parker, J T Reynolds.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourteenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Jackson.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno L Wood; Clerk Superior Court, William E Vaughan; Treasurer, W G Pool; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, Thomas Sawyer; Surveyor, W H Weatherly; Store keeper and Gauger, J Smith; Surveyor, W H Weatherly; Boat Keeper, A L Jones; Commissioners, Jno F Ehringhaus, W W Norfleet, W H Hollowell, G W Bell, W A Pritchard.—Senator, W T Sanderson; Representative, T A Skinner.

SUPERIOR COURT—Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry White; Clerk Superior Court, Edward Albertson; Treasurer, Josiah Albertson; Register of Deeds, U W Speight; Surveyor, T E Winslow; Commissioners, Jos R Parker, Timothy Morgan, Edward Perry, Alfred Sewby, Miles Overman.—Representative, Jephtha White.

SUPERIOR COURT—Eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Hertford.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

Sheriff, Bartlett J. Jones; Clerk Superior Court, Eli Spruill; Treasurer, Daniel L Lee; Coroner, Samuel Norman; Register of Deeds, Thos C Knight; Surveyor, Wm G Nelson; Commissioners, Jos Cahoon, R F Sykes, James Brickhouse, Chas McCleese, Edward Mann.—Senator, H G Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, T J Jarvis.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in September and February. County seat, Columbia.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, J M Bateman; Clerk Superior Court, J A Melson; Treasurer, Levi Jackson; Coroner, Thophilus Ash; Register of Deeds, John Carroll; Surveyor, H P Phelps; Commissioners, R S Cooley, J B Cheesman, M Jackson, A M Phelps, G W Jones.—Senator, T G Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, J J Rea.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in September and February. County seat, Plymouth.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The counties of Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank and Perquimans.—Senator—J W Ellerbrode, Roanoke Island; E A White, Belvidere.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 4th of July, 1868. Elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

W. R. RICHARDSON, Private Secretary to the Governor.

C. W. HORNER, Clerk Executive Department.

Tod R. CALDWELL, of Burke, Lieutenant Governor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of Senate EX OFFICIO.

HENRY J. MENNINGER, of Craven, Secretary of State; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston, Treasurer; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

D. W. BAIN, Chief Clerk Treasury Department.

A. D. JENKINS, Teller.

HENDERSON ADAMS, of Davidson, Auditor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

S. S. ASHLEY, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

C. L. HARRIS, of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

ADELBERT W. FISHER, of Bladen, Adjutant General; appointed by the Governor.

G. C. KERR, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

MISS D. COLEY, State Librarian; appointed by Supreme Court and Governor.

CHAS. M. FARRIS, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by Governor and Council.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State; Henderson Adams, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Colvern L. Harris, EX-OFFICIO.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education elects the Trustees of the University. The Trustees for one County in the State; term of office of Trustee eight years.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. There are two terms of the Court held at Raleigh in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as public interests may require.

OFFICERS—R. M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice; Edwin G. Reade, of Person; Wm. B. Rodman, of Craven; R. P. Dick, of Guilford; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham; Associate Justices. Salary of each, $2,500. Lewis Thompson, of Wake Attorney General. Samuel F. Phillips, of Wake, Reporter; salary, exclusive of fees, $900. W. H. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk; salary $500. D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen, by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge of a Superior Court must reside in his District. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. At least two Courts shall be held in each county annually, to continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

JUDGES—Elected by the people. Term of office eight years. Salary $2,500.—1st District, Charles E. Pool; 2d District, Edmund W. Jones; 3d District, Charles C. Thomas; 4th District, Daniel L. Russell, Jr.; 5th District, Ralph P. Buxton; 6th District, Samuel W. Watts; 7th District, Albion W. Tourgee; 8th District, John M. Cloud; 9th District, George W. Logan; 10th District, James L. Henry; 11th District, Jas. C. Pritchard; 12th District, Anderson Mitchell; 13th District, James L. Henry; 14th District, Wm. M. Shipp; 15th District, Oliver H. Dockery; four years.—1st District, J. W. Albertson; 2d District, Joseph J. Martin; 3d District, John V. Sherard; 4th District, John A. Richardson; 5th District, Neill McKay; 6th District, William R. Cox; 7th District, A. H. Joyce; 8th District, W. P. Bynum; 9th District, A. H. Joyce; 10th District, W. P. Caldwell; 11th District, Virgil S. Lusk; 12th District, R. M. Henry.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Circuit and District Courts, George W Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N J Riddick, Raleigh; U S Attorney, D H Starbuck, Salem; U S Marshal, S T Carrow, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Court are as follows:—1st Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Court are as follows: Second Monday in April and October, at Edenton; S T Bond, Clerk. Fourth Monday in April and October, at New Bern; Chas Hibbard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington; Wm Larkins, Clerk.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN" PRINTING OFFICE

is prepared to do all kinds of work, such as

BOOKS,
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TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Address,

P. JOHN,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Poetry.

Why I Sing.

I sing because I love to sing,
Because instinctive fancies move;
Because it hurts no earthly thing,
Because it pleases some I love.

Because it cheats night's weary hours,
Because it cheers the brightest day;
Because, like prayer and lightest flowers,
It helps me on my heavenly way.

Because with pearls of happy words
I would exercise morbid care;
Because a touch of deeper chords
May tune a heart to love and prayer.

Because all sounds of human fate
Within my heart an echo find;
Because whate'er is good or great
Lets loose the nimble of my mind.

Because above the changing skies
The spirit saith good angels sing;
Because wherever sunlight lies
The woods and waves with music ring.

Because amid earth's Babel noise
All happy things that go or come,
Give to their grateful hearts a voice—
Then why should I alone be dumb?

Selected Story.

Married in Spite of Myself.

I was a young surgeon, just free from college, and walking the hospitals, when I got my first practice in the little country town of Dunfield. Dr. Thompson, of the place, was an old friend of my father's; and it was arranged that I should assist him, with an ultimate view to the whole practice. It was a good look-out for a young man just beginning in life. Above all, my friends vehhimently protested, "Thompson can't possibly live another ten years, you know." So, with many pleasant dreams about dead men's shoes, and other cheerful subjects, I moved myself and my goods and chattles to W——shire.

Most naturally I had a good deal of curiosity as to my new friends and patients. Mine was a social temperament; and as I had about two hundred and fifty pounds a year of my own, in addition to what Dr. Thompson was to give me, I fancied that I was already in a position to have a little home and wife of my own, provided of course that I could find some really nice girl who suited my taste and liked me. I had a sort of grand feeling that the medical profession ought to be obliged to me for entering it.

"It isn't as if I were a fellow who had quite to earn his daily bread," was a remark I had made to my bosom friend, Charles Somers.

I arrived at Dunfield in the early part of May. It was settled that, for the first, I should live at Dr. Thompson's, whom I found to be a cheery old fellow, and his wife a most kind, motherly soul. They had no children, and the household was quiet, and well ordered. The practice, too, was very good.

The town had its squire, Sir William Crowhurst. His wife, Lady Crowhurst, was the grandee of the place; and, by good fortune, their two little girls were my first patients, being conveniently seized with a mild touch of the measles soon after my arrival, and when the doctor happened to be laid up with lumbago. This of course gave me a good start, and was the best introduction I could wish for to the other swells of the town, such as the clergyman and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins; who had several children, of whom one or the other was always ailing, Mr. Gordon, the lawyer, who had also a wife and two grown-up daughters, and many others.

It is true there was a rival doctor in the place—there are always rival medical men in a small town—but then "he had'nt even a stray dog to experimentalize upon," as old Thompson chuckingly told me. Mr. Snares was his unlucky name. As, however, I can only mention one or two of these people again in my story, I will not weary you with a lot of *dramatis personæ*, who will never be accounted for; else the post-master, chemist, dissenting minister, school-master, and others, are all well worth being described, each in his or her own peculiar way.

"Now, Mr. Gwynne," said the doctor, "here's a chance of distinguishing yourself. Lawyer Gordon is a smart man, and making no end of money. Mrs. Gordon is a great one for being on the sick list. Unfortunately she does not like me, because she suspected me once of sending her bread pills and water mixture when her imaginary illness drove me beyond bounds, so that lean and hungry Snares was called in; but he injured his cause by persisting to remain for lunch, which Mrs. Gordon thought very impertinent on first acquaintance, and so it was. Now my firm belief is that this cough is more than half to decide if you will do, or if she must send to Colchester for Mr. Sims, which will of course cost her a great deal more. They are good patients—too good to lose; so go on and do your best for us. On no account be sparing of grave shakes of the head, and plenty of medicine, though it may be as innocent as you like, provided it be judiciously nasty."

"All right, sir," was my reply. "I'll go up at once," and as I spoke I rose from my seat, and proceeded up stairs to put on a clean colar and a better tie, trying to think I wasn't a bit nervous. But I was; for when I was a young man I was very norveous, and never could, to save my life, give a repartee answer, or get out of a mess neatly. I pushed my hair up, then patted it down again; it would not look as curly as I fondly fancied it did; whenever I took the precaution of wetting it well over night, and brushing it up against the grain,

"Come, come, Gwynne, 'make haste,'" at last sounded from below.

I ran down to obey the doctor's call, and soon after proceeded up the town to Mrs. Gordon's. After I had conversed with the lady for a few minutes—that is to say she talked and I listened—she ushered me into a morning-room to see my patient.

"We are quite anxious about dear Hetty," she said; "she's had a bad cough for some time past, and our home remidies seem to be of no avail."

Two girls rose as I entered, and returned my very nervous bow. I saw that one was tall and graceful, with a mass of back hair loosely drawn from off her face, large, soft black eyes, a clear complexion, and regular features; a grand beauty, I thought. The other was different, evidently two or three years younger, with sunny, chesnut hair, that tossed in loose waves down her back, blue eyes, a little pouting mouth, a most bewitching *nez retrousse*, and a short, slight figure. A more complete contrast could hardly exist them between the two sisters. The dark one looked about twenty, the little one about eighteen. As I said, I bowed nervously and coughed two or three times, because I did not quite know what to say.

"This is our dear invalid," said Mrs. Gordon, patting the youngest on the shoulder.

I said with an alarming cheerfulness and coughed again.

"Physician, cure thyself," I heard the invalid remark, in a mischievous undertone.

"Oh, I've no cough, thanks, only a little tickling," I said, stupidly, as though the whisper had been for me.

However I plucked up courage, and proceeded to make my professional inquiries, which were diversely answered; the mother making out the case to be "very bad" "quite serious," and suggesting the south of France; the daughter quizzing everything, and turning it all into a joke. I wound up my visit by again remarking, as I shook hands, "You've got a nasty cough, Miss Gordon, but we'll soon cure you."

"Pert little thing," I mentally ejaculated as I left the house. "The dark one seems nice. How beautiful she is!"

After this I paid many more professional visits at the Gordon's, and soon found myself on a very pleasant familiar footing at their house. So, from professional I began to make friendly visits, and often joined the girls, in leisure half-hours, at a game of croquet or archery, or would take them for a quiet row on the river on warm summer days. Had I been a cheeky fellow very likely I might have become far more intimate than I was—might have called them Alice and Hetty, as everybody else in the house did. But I was far too nervcous and too shy. And so to me they were always the "Misses Gordon."

When the autumn tints were beginning to appear in the woods of Dunfield, I discovered that I loved Alice, the dark one, and that if she would like to live on three hundred a-year, in a snug little house of her own, I should like it too; but I dared not to tell her. I could laugh and joke with Hetty, but with Alice I was always shy and nervcous.

Time went on. I perceived that with Mr. and Mrs. Gordon I was a favorite. I could see that Hetty, too, liked me, and I hoped Alice did; but she was so quiet and matronly I could not judge so well.

When Christmas approached there was a good deal of sickness about, and I could not go home as I expected; so Mrs. Gordon kindly begged me to come and dine with her.

"Go, go, my dear fellow," said friendly Mr. Thompson when I demurred at leaving them. "Go and enjoy yourself, and look out for the misletoe." So I kindly accepted the invitation.

On Christmas Eve I met the girls out walking, and they kindly said they were glad I was coming.

"Cousin Willie is coming too," cried Hetty, and she glanced slyly at Alice.

"Who is Cousin Willie?" I asked, wishing I might mix a pill for him.

"Oh, he is our only cousin and papa's ward," was the reply. "He always comes at Christmas."

"I'll come early," I said, making a mighty effort, "as I want to speak to Mr. Gordon."

"Oh do, come as early as you can," said Hetty.

"Old Thompson wants me to look out for the missletoe," I said, foolishly, by the way of saying something.

"Oh we've got plenty of that ready—eh, Alice?" said Hetty.

"How tiresome you are, Hetty!" said Alice warmly, and blushing a painful crimson.

Well, it was silly of Hetty; and before me, too! But I was so glad to see the blush that I did not notice the little show of temper. Between you and me, reader, she had once or twice before shown she had temper.

I went home, pondering on the way what I should do. I could not dine there with my heart bursting with my secret, and feeling it might explode at any moment. Then there was Cousin Willie, too. If he should pay beautiful Alice any attention I might not be able to control my feelings. So I determined to write to her, ask my fate, and go up before dinner for my answer. If I were accepted, have a merry Christmas; if rejected, go home, and—and—well, nearly die of a broken heart.

I was delighted with the idea, and almost ran home to put it into execution. But how easy to get out pen, ink, and paper! how difficult to write! I tore up letter after letter; again and again I tried, but the hopelessness of expressing my feelings was great. Should I leave it and go and say my say in person? No, no, I could not do that. My tongue would cleave to my mouth; the very thought seemed to deprive me of all power of articulation. Here goes, I said at last. I will write it off at once, and I won't read it over.

"*My Dear*"—Here I was at a full stop already. How was I to begin? If I were doing it personally, I might try the effect of "Alice," spoke in a low, deep tone, but it looks so cool on paper. Therefore I began again:—"*My Dear Miss Gordon*" I can't remember my words, though no doubt my wife does, but I know my letter was very tender, and, I hoped, very earnest and impressive.

I was once more puzzled how to end my epistle, but at last decided on—

"Believe me, dear, dear, Miss Gordon, waiting in trembling hope and fear, yours only and forever,

"PHILIP GWYNNE."

This I dispatched to Miss Gordon, enclosing a note for the young lady's papa, to be delivered at her discretion. You may believe I scarcely closed my eyes all that night.

Next day, Christmas Day, I was too busy to attend church; but I got clear about four o'clock, and hastily dressing myself, started for Mr. Gordon's. He met me warmly.

"Come in here, my dear fellow," said he; "I can't tell you how pleased she is—my wife, I mean. And I am quite satisfied as to money and worldly affairs. Quite. Old Thompson's is a good practice. We must have a settlement you know; but that'll be right. Rather you have her than an earl. God bless you! I am proud to call you son. I've spoken to her. She loves you, my boy, loves you dearly, she says, and has done so long. And now that you're of the family I may as well tell you a secret. My youngest daughter is engaged too. Yes, Alice and my nephew William are going to make a match of it. Don't look so astonished. She'll make him a good wife; for though she is a year younger than dear Hetty, she looks older you know, and is more steady and sedate. But Hetty's a dear girl, and will, I am sure, make you happy. Don't speak! There, I'll send her in." And off the lawyer bolted in his usual jerky way before I could speak a word.

Was I mad? Was I dreaming? Alice the younger!—Alice engaged—Hetty loving me dearly! Hetty coming to me. Ye powers, what on earth was it all about? How could I have been such a fool! A thousand little hitherto unnoticed facts crowded on my brain, confirming the statement. How could I have trusted appearance so utterly, and taken her for the oldest without being certain. She engaged; and wild merry, sweet Hetty loveing me! It still would not enter my brain. What should I do? Get up, bolt, and explain afterwards?

I sprung up to obey my impulse. As I did so the door opened, and with down-cast eyes and rosy blushes, Hetty came in. I rushed eargerly towards her and grasped her hands. I would confess all, I thought. "Hetty," I began. She mistook my action, my words for affection. She came nearer to me, responded to my eagran clasp, and then, overcome by shyness, hid her pretty curly head on my shoulder. My embarrassment momentarily increased. "Oh, Hetty, Hetty, I begin once more.

"Dear Philip," she whispered, in reply to what she deemed affection, "I am so happy Philip."

What could I do? Tell her it was all a mistake, and thus blight the bright young life and heart forever? In that one second I made a great decision. My chances of happiness hadtled. I would sacrifice my self and marry her, and she shall never know the truth?

I bent down and whispered "God bless you, Hetty. I will try and make you happy," and kissed the wild, teasing, merry girl, now so gentle, so winning, so sweet. I could not rudely break her heart.

She looked up and then hid her face again on my shoulder, and clung to me to hide her emotion. Was it not possible to love her? Ought I not to be thankful? Had I married Alice—no, I mean proposed to her—I should only have been rejected, and gone away miserable; now I had a real, true heart to love me. Surely, in time I might return her affection.

"Can you be happy with me Hetty?" I asked.

"Oh Philp, indeed I can," she replied.

"I always feared you laughed at me," I said.

"I only laughed to hide my feelings," said Hetty.

"I am not rich, Hetty," I continued.

"I will be a careful little wife, Philip," she said.

"I am not worthy of you," I said.

"Yes, you are," she exclaimed; "I am not worthy of you."

There was no escape for me. She wouldn't see me in my worst light. She would love me.

We sat down side by side. She prattled to me how Alice and Willie had long loved each other, but that it had never been a settled thing till now, for his position had never been such that he could marry.

"And Alice is so glad for me," went on Hetty, little thinking what my feelings were. "She says you're just the kind of man she would like for a brother. You know it would not do for us both to want you for a husband—eh Philip?"

"No, dearest," I stammered, "it would not."

I could not talk to her; but she seemed not to mind my silence. We sat hand in hand, dreaming, thinking. Inwardly I was repeating my letter to Charlie Somers, telling him all about my love for Alice. Now I must hasten to tell him it was Hetty I meant. Oh, dear, what a whirl my poor brain is in!

At last, to my great relief, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon entered. Mrs. Gordon shook me warmly by the hand, and said, "Dear Mr. Gywnne, there is no one I would rather give my wild birdie to than you. Alice though younger, is so quiet and steady; she is far more capable of acting for herself; but you will always be kind and tender to Hetty, won't you?"

"Of course he will, of course he will," cried Mr. Gordon. "Come, Gwynne, and wash your hands."

Deeply grateful for the chance (not that my hands were dirty, but because I that my hands were dirty, but because I felt I should burst out crying or do something equally absurd if I stopped there) I followed him.

"What time do you dine, Mr. Gordon?" I asked.

"Six," he replied. "It is now a quarter past five."

"Ah, I shall just have time," I said. "I find I have forgotten to leave orders about a certain, medicine.

If you'll permit me, I'll just run down to the surgery; for it will not do to be careless about physic."

"Certainly not, certainly not said Mr. Gordon; "though very excuseable under the circumstances, make haste—six sharp."

I almost ran off. I let myself into the surgery by my latch-key. Oh joy! it was empty. Locking the door, I sank into a chair and paused to think. What should I do? The only time for escape was now. Should I send up a note to say I was suddenly called out, and see what to-morrow would do? Should I crack up my things, throw my character and profession to the winds and bolt? They were not tempting alternatives. I almost did the first. But was I not a mean coward? Was I not going to act unworthy a gentleman? After plighting my troth and receiving her shy kisses, could I now explain? And yet—and yet, was it right to marry one sister, loving the other? Why had they not seen that I loved Alice, and told me at once that my case was hopeless? Why did not I open my eyes and see that, contrary to appearances, she was the younger? No use to ask that now.

My duty was clear, my course plain. I smoothed my tumbled hair, bathed my hot temples in cold water, and determined to be a man, and no coward. I would act my part, and trust to time to make it natural to me.

So I retraced my steps, and entered the Gordons' drawing-room just as it struck six. I was of course introduced to cousin Willie. He was a tall fair-bearded fellow, looked and spoke like a gentleman, and seemed very fond of Alice, and she of him. Somehow I felt better when I saw them together. After all, Hetty was just as pretty, with her wavy, glossy hair, her bright eyes, with their new, softened expression, and that shy smile around her rosy mouth. I declare I found myself comparing them to my little one's advantage, and felt quite proud as I led her in to the dining room.

What need I say more? Day by day my lot grew sunnier, my little Hetty dearer and dearer to me. I never knew her otherwise than bright and good-tempered; while Alice—but I must not tell tales—Alice is a dear girl, and I am very fond of her, and of my nep hews and nieces, but all my heart and my love is for my own merry Hetty.

We have been married some years, and little ones patter about our home; and as I write, my own sweet wife leans over my shoulder, and reads how out of my mistake grew my life's best and truest happiness; and she says, mischievously. "My dear old Phil, what a happy man you are although you had to get married in spite of yourself!"

Miscellaneous.

Food for the Reflective—Original and Selected.

NO. VI.

BY F. S. PROCTOR.

We often hear man called a free agent. Now in the nature of things no man can be a free agent. The very term agent, implies an actor for another person It supposes a superior and the agent an inferior, who can only act under

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 7, 1869.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page. We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

In order to close up our business in the North, and to remove our family to this place, we must necessarily be absent for several weeks. We leave our paper in good hands. All communications, business letters &c., relating to the paper, job work, &c., should be addressed "NORTH CAROLINIAN, Elizabeth City, N. C.," and they will be promptly attended to.

THE EDITOR.

LET OLD FOGYISM BE SUPERSEDED.

Old fogyism never gives life, never invigorates, never builds up. It never advances. It is the enemy of innovation and a stumbling block to progress. It has its representatives in every country, and in every town. Nor is Elizabeth City exempt. We have them here, with elongated faces, prating about the dullness of the times, the failure of the crops and the *ruin* that is soon to follow. They recognize no moving forward, oh no; nor do they ever aid in improvements, or participate in enterprizes. They are old fossils, the milestones of old fogyism, their *only* use being to warn others from following in their footsteps.

Now let us determine that the influence of these "ancients" shall be counteracted. Let us resolve that the days of fossilism shall be numbered. Let us combine and give their places to men of brains and energy. Let us encourage bright faces, cheerful looks and the indomitable will the work of the hour demands. Let us see to it that the material wealth here and around us is developed and made available.

As we said in a former article, there *is* a future for Elizabeth City. We have it in our power to make it grow in size, in beauty, in prosperity. It *can* be made one of the most important cities in the State. Shall all this be done? The NORTH CAROLINIAN answers *aye*.

COME TO NORTH CAROLINA.

The location of this part of North Carolina is perhaps the most favorable of any section in the Union. It is removed alike from the long, cold winters of the North, and from the enervating, sultry suns of the extreme South. Its climate is invigorating and pure, its soil is fertile and producing, and its people are hospitable and kind. Let our friends in the North come and see for themselves.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH.

We feel that there is a great future for the South. Redeemed and disenthralled from the blighting curse of slavery, it will develope, grow up and become what a bountiful Providence designed it should be. Division of labor, fertilizers and labor-saving agricultural implements will produce from our soil much more than it yielded under the large-plantation system. The millions yielded from the earth, formerly required for purchasing and replenishing slave labor, will be hereafter saved and will find useful and productive investment at home. A better day is dawning.

THE CANVASS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Judge Dent, the Conservative candidate for Governor of Mississippi, in opening the campaign in Corinth the other day, seems to have made a talk after the modern Democratic fashion. Addressing himself very much to the few colored voters present his speech was, according to the N. Y. *Tribune*, "a singular mixture of coaxing and threatening. He assured the negroes that the Southern people loved them and would protect them in their rights; and then undertook the difficult task of proving to them that the Republican party had given them their freedom and enfranchisement not from choice but from necessity, and that therefore they owed nothing to that party. He assured the colored voters that 'if they failed to join those who loved and really understood them, they would drift away like the Indians to the frontiers of civilization, and in a few years entirely disappear.' And finally, he warned them to beware of the Radicals, who cared nothing for the colored man beyond a desire for his vote, and whose patriotism was made up of a craving for office. What does Judge Dent think of the patriotism displayed in his own craving for office? and what do the negroes think of his pleasant suggestion that their choice lies between voting for him and being exterminated?"

RADICALS.

It neither hurts us nor offends us to be called a "Radical." It is a term used in contradistinction to those destitute of principle or back bone—that class of men who manage to float away with the popular current and who study expediency rather than truth. To this class we do not belong. We have no sliding scale whereby our tenets rise or fall with the popular pulsations. We oppose popular wrong everywhere, and are not afraid to advocate what we believe to be right and true.

Those who denounce the Radicals forget that the Conservatives of to day, after all, occupy the ground taken by the Radicals yesterday. The latter are the pioneers—the men who pave the way. Thus has it ever been, and thus will it ever be—

"For humanity sweeps around, where to day the martyr stands,
On the morrow crouches Judas with the silver in his hands;
For in front the cross stands ready, and the crackling fagots burn,
While the hooting mob of yesterday in silent awe return,
To glean up the sacred ashes into history's golden urn."

THE NATIONAL GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS.

The annual meeting of the National Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows was held this year at San Francisco, California. It adjourned *sine die* on the 28th ult. The representative from this State was our townsman WM. H. CLARK, Esq., to whom we are indebted for copies of California papers containing the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

The annual report of the Lodge shows that forty-one thousand were initiated during the past year, making a total membership of over two hundred and sixty thousand. Increase, twenty-five thousand. The Order has nine and a half millions of capital invested above the present needs. The Order of California shows unparalleled progress during the past year. Two thousand were admitted, making a membership of twelve thousand. Revenue, $291,550; increase, $42,000; relief disbursed, $85,000.

NEWS FROM SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

The fate of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his party is no longer a mystery. Dr. C. F. HALL, the distinguished Arctic explorer, has arrived at New York with EBIERBING and TOOKOOLITA, two Esquimaux and their daughters.

Dr. HALL resided in the Arctic regions five years, and during this time his researches, and his discovery of the whereabouts of the remains of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, have proven satisfactory as to their fate, and highly interesting.

He saw and conversed with natives who were the last to look upon CROZIER and his party. The Doctor also brings with him to New London the remains of one of the men who belonged to that ill-fated party; and wherever he found that Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S companions had died, he erected monuments, fired salutes, and waved the Star Spangled Banner over them in memory of the discovery of the Northwest Passage.

Dr. HALL has a "number of articles belonging to Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, including some spoons and a chronometer box. He was also successful in finding the skeletons of many of his men, and the remains of several of their boots. The skeletons and other relics were found at King William's Land. The Cornelia brought an anchor found at the extreme north, marked "E. S., 1775," which is supposed to have belonged to the first explorers. Dr. HALL found a native who claims to know all about the party. He says the ship was stove and the crew took to their boats and went ashore, where their provisions were exhausted and they died from starvation. The ice and snow prevented Dr. HALL from making full explorations. He will return next summer and still further prosecute the search."

COMING TO ITS SENSES.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, long celebrated as the most bitter pro-slavery, anti-reconstruction paper in the South, is at last brought to see light, and takes the following view of the situation. Let the Democracy, North and South, heed what it says:

"The fiery rage and mad fury which the civil war provoked will never burn out so long as Democrats present issues as stale and impracticable as they are obnoxious to the people. Much as we dislike the decision, the result of the last Presidential election settled the reconstruction and negro suffrage controversy. The Democratic party has no national party; and instead of forming itself upon such new issues as the exigencies of the times require, we hear little men chirping like frogs in the meadow, nothing but Democrat, Democrat."

THE DEFINITION OF DEMOCRACY.

Here and there we find a Democratic journal bold enough to "speak right out in meeting." The Mobile *Tribune* is of that sort. In a recent issue it says:

"The true Democrat believes that the reconstruction laws ought to be overthrown at the point of the Federal bayonet, if necessary, and that the negro should be deprived of the right of suffrage illegally conferred upon him.

When we abandon those principles we abondon the Democratic party, and with it the forlorn hope of restoring the governments as it was."

That this is a clear and pointed definition of modern Democracy must be admitted, but does it meet the approval of the North Carolina Democracy? Are they prepared to endorse it? Let us hear from some of its recognized exponents.

HORACE GREELEY FOR THE SENATE.

The Richmond *Whig* nominates HORACE GREELEY for the United States Senate from Virginia. It says:

"The constitution only requires a Senator to be thirty years of age and of nine years citizenship. A day or an hour's residence in the State is sufficient. Greeley's election would dissipate all our home difficulties, and compose all our domestic factions. His loyalty is unimpeached and unimpeachable, and he would take us back into the Union without a jostle. Through all our latest troubles he has been our firm, unwavering, efficient friend.

We spoke of the lack of mail facilities in North Carolina, a few days since, and expressed the hope the many old routes that have been suspended since the war be speedily restored, that our people in the most remote part of the State might at least have a weekly mail. The *Western Democrat* "seconds our motion," and proceeds to show wherein the people in the Western, as well as the Southern portion of the State, are suffering, almost to the utter exclusion altogether of mail facilities. We again renew the hope that the Postmaster General will heed the cry of our people for relief.—*Standard*.

The question being now fully before the house we would say that we endorse all that has been said and hope that early action will be taken in the matter. We need, nay we must have increased mail facilities. Every interest in the State is suffering because of this great impediment.

The Democracy has at the present time no common ground to stand on, and presents no policy that can be called national.—*Louisville Courier*.

But if the "great unwashed" would only perform their ablutions they *could* have "common ground" enough "to stand on" or, what would be as well, to *bury* themselves in.

FRUITS OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

During the last year of Andrew Johnson's administration the debt increased forty-three millions, while under only six months of General Grant's administration it has decreased as much as forty-nine millions six hundred and four thousand dollars.

When Congress assembles next December we trust it will proceed at once to pass an act imposing a wholesome tax on all bargains for the sale of gold or other coin, thereby lessening the difference in the present market value between gold and currency, which we feel safe in saying is caused by gold-gambling. The *N. Y. Tribune* gives the following opinion on the subject:

A tax of one-half per cent on every purchase or sale of gold, or of currency payable in gold or other coin, would not embarrass legitimate transactions in gold or currency, but would put a stop to the large majority of the bets on the price of gold wherein so large an amout of capital and capacity are absorbed.

NOVA SCOTIA ON ANNEXATION.

It is well known that the people of Nova Scotia do not like the Dominion and desire annexation to the United States. The following which we clip from the New York *Tribune*, will show the bitter feelings entertained by them against England and the Dominion:

"It is clear that the newspapers of Novo Scotia mean mischief, however disposed the mass of the inhabitants may be. Here is *The Acadian Recorder*, of Halifax, in a state of temper alarmingly incongruous with its pastoral and primitive title. It will neither tolerate political association with the Canadians whom it opprobriously stigmatizes as "Kanucks," nor will it entertain for a moment the idea of annexation with the United States. If the *Recorder* speaks with any degree of authority, it is the hope and purpose of Nova Scotia, at no distant period, to discard territorial partnerships, and thenceforward to 'go it alone.' 'We should like,' cries this energetic exponent of provincial wrath, 'to see Canada hold us in bondage for one short month after our independence is pfoclaimed. As soon as the red-coats and kilts are withdrawn, the people of Nova Scotia will take the liberty of walking out of the Confederation, or the infant independence of British America will be baptized with blood. This is as pretty a defiance as ever was delivered, and we await with interest the Canadian response."

THE LOST MANUSCRIPT. A novel. By Gustav Freytag. New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1869.

This is a German novel, translated by MRS. MALCOM. It is full of incident, and is rich in varied characters. The country life at Rossau, the wedded life of Isle and the Professor, the idiosyncrasies of Herr Hummel and Professor Roschke and Fraer Strumelius, are all delightful. It is full of exalted sentiments, and although it is a book of the ideal sort, it is of the noblest and finest.

ROLAND YORKE: A Sequel to "The Channings" by Mr. Henry Wood. Philadelphia: Peterson & Brothers, 1869.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just issued, from the manuscript and advance proof sheets purchased from Mrs. Wood, at an expense of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling, in gold, Roland Yorke; A Sequel to "The Channings." It will be read with interest by all who delight in the marvellously and ingeniously constructed plots which are characteristic of this authoress' writings. Mrs. Wood has a marvellous faculty of charming her readers with the skill with which she puts her characters on the stage, of multiplying her plots, of sustaining her dialogues, and of intensifying all her minor incidents. Roland Yorke will not be laid aside without eager perusal to the end, for the reader will be constantly led aside into new avenues and lanes, with such enchanting views and scenery, that he never wearies of the path; there are so many new faces among the minor actors, and such a magic interest thrown around all they say and do, that his delectation is complete, and his interest never flags for a moment. It is but justice to say that, in these respects, which are the secret of Mrs. Wood's great popularity as a novelist, this, her latest work, is her best. This volume will add greatly to her high reputation, and will be perused with eagerness by the whole reading public. It is remarkably well printed, in large type and on fine paper, in octavo form, in uniform style with "The Channings." Price 81,50, and will undoubtedly have a very large sale.

MY DAUGHTER ELINOR. New York: Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square.

This, like everything from the long-established house of the Harpers, is good. It is a Novel of American Society. 8 vo, paper, $1.25.

From Washington.

Supervisor Pearsely reports that a squad of cavalry is doing good service in Virginia. In one district thirteen stills were seized and twelve persons held for indictment.

Frederick F. Low, of California, has been appointed Minister to China.

The debt statement will show a decrease of between three or four million dollars.

The Treasury has advices that Mark Demon, who was arrested for illicit distilling, was killed by a revenue officer while attempting to escape, near Ringgold, Ga.

Secretary Boutwell has reiterated his determination to carry out his own financial schemes, and to be in no wise influenced by the operations in Wall Street.

Commissioner Delano decides that wholesale druggists selling less than a pint or more than five gallons of alcohol, must take both wholesale and retail license.

The Superintendent of Recruits at the Carlisle barracks, Pa., has been ordered to send all the disposible colored troops to Galveston, Texas, at once.

The receipts of customs from the 20th to the 25th ult., inclusive, amount to over three and a quarter million.

Judge Richardson has resigned as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Virginia has paid $1,840,000 tax on manufactured tobacco between March and September.

The revenue from the Southern States is nearly fifty per cent. greater than last year.

Amos Kendall is gradually sinking, but his mind is perfectly clear.

Senator Spencer and Colonel John G. Stakes, of Alabama, had a lengthy interview with the President this morning on the subject of a complete restoration of law and order in the South. The result of the interview was highly satisfactory to the people of the South and their intentions. The President hopes to visit the South this winter.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just decided on cases coming up from Philadelphia, that wholesale apothecaries and druggists doing business as such under a regular license must cease to sell liquors in quantities exceeding one half pint at one time, or pay the special tax required of a retail liquor dealer.

His decision also covers the case of sales of alcohol by such parties, who must sell in quantities less than five gallons at any one time, or pay the special tax required of a wholesale liquor dealer. These decisions reverse previous rulings, but are in strict accordance with the laws, and held to be nothing more than justice to regular liquor dealers, since this class of business paying Government for certain privileges is unquestionably entitled to its protection in the exercise of its privileges.

Foreign News.

The eldest son of the Viceroy of Egypt is about to enter Christ Church College, Oxford. A house has been rented for his use, of which he will take possession next month. What will the Sultan say to this?

The Telegrafo, recently cruising in the West India waters, has been declared a privateer.

The commodore of the Asiatic squadron reports that the health of all is good, and the American interests are flourishing in the Chinese waters.

Rio Janeiro advices confirm the defeat of Lopez. He lost twenty-seven cannon and a river steamer.

The provisional government at Asuncion has proclaimed Lopez an outlaw.

Specie on the Bank of France has decreased nearly ten million.

When the Prince Imperial of France is fourteen years of age he will be declared "of age for all regal purposes." Examples for this are numerous. The present Emperor of China is only fifteen years of age, and governs by the aid and advice of his mother.

Garibaldi says: "I do not suffer so much, but I feel I am growing old. I am a weather-beaten hulk, which has made many a voyage; a plank is at one time wanting, at another a nail—always something. But an earnest will supplies all deficiencies, and when the country may need the last timber of the old barge, I shall willingly make the sacrifice.

The *Presse* publishes Paris advices that Napoleon hopes to announce at the meeting of the Senate and Corps Legislatif a general and simultaneous disarmament of European powers.

From Manzanillo, Santiago de Cuba, and Cienfuegos, there is ominous news for the Spaniards. Valmaseda, though still at Bayamo, is evidently about to retire to Santiago de Cuba to establish his headquarters, where he can have the protection of men-of-war and a well supplied fortress. The *Voluntario* of Manzanillo, of the 19th inst., gives an account of the voluntary surrender of Comandante Vicente Castellonos and twelve Cuban soldiers, saying that the preliminaries for the surrender had been arranged by the wife and children of Castellanos. The Spanish commander of the Plaza of Yara, to whom it is reported that Castellonos surrendered, after promising them protection and respect, placed them all in close confinement. It appears, however, from Cuban news sources, that Castellanos and comrades were surprised while camping, and taken in irons first to Yara and afterward to Valmaseda's headquarters at Bayamo, where, to prevent a contradiction of the story that they had surrendered, they were kept in close confinement, with no privilege of communicating with friends either verbally or in writing.

Col. Martinez, commanding about 375 Cubans, has occupied the town of Encrucijada, in Sagua la Grade jurisdiction, for a month. On the 17th inst., Commander Antonio Arango left Sagua to attack Martinez's forces. Col. Pascual Martinez had thrown up intrenchments, and with two small field-pieces made so determined a resistance that Arango's forces gave up the attack after making two futile assaults.

Later dispatches from Bordeaux state that only fifteen vessels were burned there at the recent fire, all of which were French. The fire was caused by an explosion of petroleum.

There has been a heavy outflow of specie from the Bank of France during the past week. The amount in the vaults to-day is 9,200,000 francs less than on the corresponding day last week.

The Hipyodrome in this city was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The loss is heavy.

Summary of News.

An invoice of tea, direct from China in forty-three days is announced.

A trunk was shipped West the other day marked "11worth, Kansas."

Potatoes are selling for thirty-five cents per bushel throughout New Hampshire.

Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio and Pennsylvania hold their elections on Tuesday, the 12th of this month.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, is to be the Republican candidate for Congress in Secretary Boutwell's district in Massachusetts.

The Connecticut National Bank of Norwalk was robbed last week. The bank loses $30,000 and private parties lose heavily.

A steam shovel capable of doing the work of 100 men has just been put in use on one of the Illinois railroads, for the purpose of loading cars with gravel.

The *State Record*, printed at Topeka, Kansas, says the State of Kansas is "growing so fast" that a map three months old is the most unsatisfactory thing they have to deal with.

Science threatens the extinguishment of "the dusty miller." A method has been discovered of making bread without grinding the grain, and a patent has been taken out for the process.

New York has a novelty in the shape of a small reflector of corrugated French plate glass; which increases the intensity of the common street lamp light, eight times.

An Alliance (Ohio) saloon-keeper undertook to open a "chebang" at the Malvern campmeeting. Result—his stock and his horse and wagon seized, a fine of $175 imposed, and himself banished from the vicinity.

The contributions for the families of the men who lost their lives by the Avondale disaster, considerably exceed one hundred thousand dollars, and contributions still continue to be received by the committee.

We saw a day or two since a beautiful specimen of the Peeler cotton, grown this year by a Northampton farmer. The staple of the Peeler cotton is the prettiest thing of the kind we ever saw.—*Roanoke News*.

The coffin of a young lady at St. Cloud, Minn., who had been buried eight years, was opened a few days since. While there was nothing left of the body but the bones, a wreath of flowers was as perfect and fresh as on the day it was picked.

Dr. Townsend, of Sarsaparilla fame, died Sunday in Boston.

A heavy gale prevailed at many places North on the night of Sunday last.

It is woman, and not their wrongs, that ought to be redressed, says a crusty old bachelor.

At the funeral of the late Gen. Escalante, in Spain, the emblems of Masonry were for the first time exhibited in that country.

Nearly all the grapes about Sandusky, Ohio, and on the islands, proved a failure this year. The bad, rainy weather in the spring destroyed them.

A store in Denver City has a sign as follows: FyNe Kut 2 bak O.

The people of California of late years have obtained their ice from Alaska. They now talk of making ponds at home from which to supply themselves with the article named.

A formidable vessel, of great speed, was seized by the U. S. Deputy Marshal, on the 4th, at Smithville, and carried to Wilmington, in order to have an investigation of her armament and crew.

It is stated in the papers that in England woman have the right of voting in the municiple elections, and that in Leicester the females are registered to the number of between two and three thousand.

Southern women are about to petition George Peabody to have arrangements made whereby a part of the fund for the education of the Southern people can be devoted to the industrial instructoin of young women and girls.

A little girl in Laport, Ind., recently purchased a copy of Webster's unabridged dictionary, costing twelve dollars, with two hundred and forty 5 cent nickles which she had hoarded up for the purpose.

Biddy Cox, an old woman, who for many years sold tripe in the St. Louis market, died on Saturday. On searching her premises $900 in gold and $4,000 in greenbacks were found concealed in the cellar. She leaves a husband to mourn her loss, and inherit her wealth.

A man who was sent to the Tennessee Penitentiary in 1861 for twenty years, for killing his father, was pardoned by Gov. Brownlow on condition of strict sobriety through life, but failing to comply was again confined in April, 1866. Last week Gov. Senter again pardoned him.

A gentleman in Macon, Ga., predicts that cotton will go down to fifteen cents during the winter and then rise to thirty-five in the spring, but the *Telegraph* of that city tells him that the crop is too short and the demand too eager for such fluctuations.

The Cofoner's jury in the case of the three children burned to death in a recent fire in Cincinnati, returned a verdict "in accordance with the facts," and charged the parents with culpable negligence in leaving them to their fate without an effort to save them.

An "old miner" at Avondale proposes that hereafter all the miners give one day's pay toward the fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans. By this means, he says, they can raise $10,000. He has given his first day's wages, since the disaster, to the cause.

A French chemist asserts that he can so cleanse printed paper as to make it suitable for receiving a fresh impression. He states that by immersing the printed sheet in a slight alkaline solution the ink disappears, and leaves the sheet of a pure, spotless color.

The last telegraphic accounts show that large reinforcements have lately been received from various points in the Union to Cuba, and there will be more, if required; as will probably be the case now that Spain has sent additional troops to compel the allegience of the "ever faithful" island.

The number of threshing machines in the United States is estimated at about 220,000, and they save five per cent. more of the grain than the flail. The saving of grain by them annually is about ten million bushels.

Attorney General Hoar has been applied to for an opinion as to the power, under the Constitution, of the newly elected Virginia Legislature to elect United States Senators at the forthcoming session and prior to the admission of the State by Congress.

Mrs. Margaret Forney, mother of Col. John W. Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*, died on the 4th inst., at Lancaster, Pa. She was born on the 3d of December, 1792, and was therefore in the 77th year of her age. She was a very estimable woman, devoting much of her life to good works.

There is a barn or stable, in California about twenty miles from San Francisco, which cost $75,000 in gold. The woods are the costliest of the country—much of it the beautiful laurel of California—inlaid and interlaid with other valuable woods, and silver is as abundant in it as in many of our rich saloons.

A correspondent of the Scientific *American* recommends as a remedy for the tooth, or neuralgic affections arising from teeth in any stage of decay, a small bit of clean cotton wool, saturated with a strong solution of ammonia, applied to the affected tooth. The pleasing contrast instantaneously produced in some cases causes a fit of laughter, although a moment previous extreme anguish prevailed,

A man in Milwaukee deposited $100 in a bank, and being told the interest would be five per cent., at the end of the year came with five dollars in currency to pay the interest. Learning that the interest went the other way, he departed wondering why a man should pay him for being allowed to take care of his money a whole year.

The Legislature of Virginia met on the 5th. The Senate caucus of the majority nominated Shelton C. Davis, the old clerk, for re-election; Wirt Harrison, of Richmond, for Sergeant-at-arms; Minor, of Loudoun, for doorkeeper, and Abraham Hall, colored, for second doorkeeper.

In the House, John A. Crenshaw, for speaker, stood a good chance. The Republicans had nominated D. B. White,

Dr. Clersoy has published in a French medical journal an account of a complete cure of a bad case of consumption by the use of arseniate of soda. He gave six milligrams a day for twenty consecutive days, then cod-liver oil for sixteen days, and then return to the arsenic. A correspondent of an English paper which published the account writes to say that dilutions of arsenic have long been used by the homœopathic school in pulmonary diseases.

Right Rev. Bishop Gibbons, Roman Catholic Bishop of North Carolina, arrived in this city on Monday evening last, and remained at the hospitable parsonage of Father Plunkett until Tuesday evening, when he departed for Baltimore. We learn that after a short stay in that city, he, in company with a number of other prelates, will leave for Rome to attend the General Council, whose approaching meeting in December is creating a great sensation throughout the civilized world.—*Norfolk Journal*.

The most remarkable fluctuation in the price of gold ever known to occur in one day took place on the 24th in New York. It opened at 150 and reached, as high as 165 and closed at 133, thus falling 30 cents in a few hours. Those who have visited the gold room when the market was excited can perhaps imagine the wild phrensy that raged there yesterday, but no pen can adequately describe it. Fortunes were made and lost in an hour.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Star* is pleased to have encouraging reports of the crop prospects in Eastern North Carolina. While in some localities the corn has been seriously injured by the drought, it is said that in the aggregate, in the counties of Wayne, Lenois, Greene, Jones, Craven, Carteret and Hyde the crop of corn will exceed that of any year since the war, and that the cotton yield will be fully an average one.

An Englishman sends "confidential" information to a gentleman in Columbus, Ohio, with reference to the formation of company for the manufacture of plate a glass from sand of suitable character found at the mouth of Platin creek, seven mile below St. Louis, on the Mississippi river. It is said that the sand has been tested, and proven to be unsurpassed for the purpose in Europe or America. There is now no manufactory of plate glass within the United States.

The following tribute has been paid to a dead editor:

"He stood on this widest pulpit that now is known in modern society. The lawyer has a narrow sphere before him; the Senator and the Representative—the walls hedge in their voices; the minister has his parish walls about his church.—But there is a pulpit that now has no limit—it is the Press. There is, literally, the voice of one that cries in the wilderness: for all across the populous land, out in the Territories, and to the very Pacific Ocean, the newspapers speak; and there is not, in the modern civilization, a place of power that can compare with this.

On Saturday afternoon a shocking accident occurred near Richmond, Ind., which resulted in the death of Henry Todd, a bright lad of fifteen, whose parents reside in that city. Henry went out for a few hours hunting with two companions, and feeling tired, wandered from the others, and laid down by a tree to rest. One of the other boys coming toward him, mistook a lock of hair, which could be seen at the foot of the tree, for a squirrel, and fired, the shot taking effect in Harry's temple, and killing him almost instantly. The boys were the best of friends.

The terms of the following United States Senators will expire in 1871, and many of their successors will be elected during the coming year: H. V. Miller, Geogia; Richard Yates, Illinois; James W. Grimes, Iowa; Edmund G. Ross, Kansas; Thomas C. McCreery, Kentucky; Wm. Pitt Fessenden, Maine; Henry Wilson, Massachusetts; Jacob M. Howard, Michigan; Daniel S. Norton, Minnesota; John M. Thayer, Nebraska; Aaron H. Cragin, New Hampshire; Alexander G. Cattell, New Jersy; George H. Williams, Oregon; Henry B. Anthony, Rhode Island; Joseph S. Fowler, Tennessee; W. T. Willey, West Virginia.

Mr. Nasby is in trouble concerning the present principles of democracy. In his last letter he says:

The principal trouble is, however, to find out what democracy is at this juncter. In Ohio it's agin nigger ekality and in favor of either payin off the bonds in greenbacks or repudiashun; in Tennessee it's nigger suffrage and nigger office holdin; in Connecticut it's payin the bonds in gold, interest and principal; in California it's anti-Chinese, and in Louisiana it's Chinese. In Maine our people are runnin a perhibbertory likker law, and everywhere else they're for free whisky. In Illinois, democracy is free trade; in Pennsylvany, it's high protective tariff, and so on around. In short it's so highly mixed that I wouldent agree to go from one county to another to make speeches, without having first carefully ascertained what the democracy uv that perticuler county believed in.

Schools.

This winter and hereafter the children throughout the State will have better advantages for schooling than they ever had before. Legislation has caused a certain amount of money collected from taxes to be appropriated for school purposes in each township and there will hereafter be no excuse for the rising generation to grow up in ignorance. It will be the duty of every family to see to it that their children receive the benefit of the learning which they can get almost at their very doors, and the result will be a more flattering prospect for the morals and intelligence of the rising generation than the present.

School houses are to be built, let them be comfortable and commodious, such as will be a credit to the townships and convenient for the purpose to which they are devoted.

A few years will tell whether the classes who have heretofore been deprived of a common school education, appreciate their new advantages. We believe they will.—*New-Berne Times*.

Fifty Years Ago.

A strange incident recently occurred in a furniture auction-store in Philadelphia. A tall, white haired lady, dressed in the costume of fifty years ago, entered the store and with an air of abstraction wandered about among the old furniture until she came to an old-fashioned piano, which looked more like a harpsichord or spinnet than the instrument of the Steinways and Chickerings. She drew a chair before it, and, unmindful of the attention she attracted from the few persons in the store, she began to play the old Scotch air of "Bonnie Doon." This was followed, without interruption, by "The Harp that once through Tara's Halls," the strange visitor accompanying the instrument with her cracked, piping voice, and those who stood by saw tears streaming down the old and wrinkled cheeks. After singing one or two stanzas of Moore's melody she struck into the bold strains of the ancient anthem, "Vital Spark of Heavenly Flame," still sobbing as she sung. When the line, "Tell me, my soul, can this be death?" was reached, she suddenly stopped playing and buried her face in her hands. So she sat until the attention of the two or three persons present was called away by the entrance of customers, and when they again turned to the old piano the weird visitor had disappeared.

Co-operative Organizations.

The circumstances, the result of the late war, to which our people both North and South have been reduced, seems to have sharpened their wits, as is evident from the many co-operative associations which have been formed for "mutual benefit." It was natural and reasonable to suppose, that the impoverished South would do something in this way until her people should again be placed on a prosperous footing, but we were not prepared to learn that the great cities of the North felt *our* poverty to such an extent as to call forth this mutual aid plan. But such is the fact; and the last experiment in this way—and a successful one—has been made in New York among the tailors. They organized in June last, with a capital of $2,500 in shares of $10 each, contributed by 100 tailors and 150 friends of the enterprise. The second story of a building, at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Fourteenth street, was leased for two years at an annual rental of $1,000, and $1,500 was expended in constructing long platforms for the workmen, and procuring the necessary tools and sewing machines. At first the society did job work for stores, but in a month's time private orders began to come in, and the business is now very extensive. The workmen earn full wages, with the prospect of a handsome dividend at the close of the year, and the customers obtain clothing at a low price, the charges being ten per cent above the cost of labor and materials. The society numbers 100; of these thirty-six work in the shop, and sixty four take their work home. All are employed on peice work, and earn on an average, $24 a week. Fourteen women are hired and work in the shop, earning $10 to $12 a week, the highest wages paid to female tailors being $11,50 a week. The members work twelve hours a day. This course is necessary in consequence of the calls of the customers, who are mechanics, and being occupied in the day time, cannot give orders for clothing till after hours.—*Raleigh Standard*.

The University and The Public Schools.

Any slight inaccuracy in the following statement will not materially affect the argument. Put the services of the thoroughly educated man at $1,500 per annum, and of the uneducated, or day laborer, at $250. The value to the State, in dollars and cents, of the educated man exceeds that of the uneducated by $1,250 per annum. The education of one hundred men, so thoroughly as to enable them to earn upon an average $1,500, increases the annual monetary interest of the State $125,000. Add to this the superior intelligence, and the moral power and worth of such a class of citizens, and we have some conception of the profit accruing to the State from the liberal education of its young men.

There is no money more freely paid, and none more judiciously invested than that which is expended for purposes of education. Each man who makes his home in Wake County, earning and receiving a salary, or enjoying an income of $1,500, adds so much to the pecuniary interest of the county. When such person takes the place of the uneducated, the exchange is worth to the county $1,250 annually. Introduce one hundred educated, enterprising men into the city of Raleigh, and their value is at once felt. During the present year, one thousand day laborers in Wake, receiving $250 each, become the means of circulating $250,000. The same number of educated men, receiving $1,500 each, would have circulated $1,500,000; or more money by one and a quarter million dollars. That is, one thousand educated men are worth to their county yearly one and a quarter million of dollars more than the same number of uneducated day laborers. Is it surprising that money should be comparatively scarce in that State, where a considerable proportion of the people are uneducated? To what section of our country do we look for wealth—its banks and brokers, and moneyed men? Why the great disparity in the thrift and enterprise of sister States? The Public Schools and Colleges, and Universities, Cornell, and Harvard and Yale, of New York and the New England States, are annually educating their thousands. Education is capital, its earnings are the income.

One who receives a salary of 1,500 is as rich, without stocks or bonds or land, as another who enjoys an income from $25,000 at 6 per cent. He is richer, for he has not only as many dollars, but the additional wealth of intelligence. Where is the liberally educated man who would consent to exchange his education for even twice twenty-five thousand dollars? Were it not better then that the father give his five sons a thorough education, though it cost him all his hard earnings, than bequeath them an estate of one hundred thousand dollars? He has thus, not only left them an ample support, but has fitted them for positions of usefulness and honor, for rank in society, for a successful competition with all around them, for distinction among men. The heritage of $25,000 in houses or notes or stock, may disappear in the fluctuations of business, by the ravages of war, or under the torch of the incendiary. Lands and notes and stock are taxable—from all such the capital of an education is exempt. The liberal education of children is a parental duty—it is true State policy to provide the means. The wealth of nations is not told by doubloons and eagles and dollars, but it is found in the gems of thought, the jewels of mind, and the inestimable treasures of patriotism and virtue and religion, that shine out and adorn the character of the people. Our well trained and properly educated young men must be the pride of our country, the pillars upon which securely repose our liberties, the safeguards of the Republic.—A NORTH CAROLINIAN, *in Sentinel*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A VALUABLE STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILL

For sale at Woodville, Perquimans Co., N. C., with four acres of land, two good dwellings, large new store, and various outhouses. The mill has a forty-horse power engine, two pairs of first-class burr stones, fine bolt, and two upright saws, and makes flour equal to any manufactured in the United States. The adjacent country abounds in pine wood, and the supply of the best pine, cypress, ash and other timber for sawing is inexhaustible and near at hand. The property is now in fine running order, and is one of the finest locations for the business of milling and merchandise in Eastern North Carolina. Title good, and possession given Jan. 1, 1870. Price $3,500, one-half cash, balance in twelve months, interest from time of sale, and for less than one-half its value.

Address, GEO. D. POOL, Agent
Land & Lumber Co.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 7, 1869.

U. S. TAX NOTICE

Persons in arrears for U. S. Int. Rev. will please meet me at the following places to settle, thereby saving me considerable trouble and themselves considerable costs:

At Currituck C. H., Tuesday and Wednesday 19th and 20th inst.

At Camden C. H., Thursday and Friday, 21st and 22d.

At Gatesville, Monday and Tuesday, 25th and 26th.

At Edenton, Chowan County, Wednesday and Thursday, 27th and 28th.

At Hertford, Perquimans County, Friday and Saturday, 29th and 30th.

At Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County, Monday and Tuesday, November 1st and 2d.

Persons in arrears not settling at time and place of above appointments will be immediately warranted and destrained upon.

Time of sitting, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

C. GUIRKIN, Dep. Col.
Oct. 7, 1869–2t. Internal Revenue.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

A CHANCE FOR ALL TO MAKE A FORTUNE.

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENT EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by James M. Ferebee, I shall, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of November, 1869, offer for sale at public auction, at the Court House door in Currituck County, a large portion of the LANDS conveyed by said Trust, situated in said County and embracing the finest farming lands in the State, to-wit:

THREE THOUSAND ACRES!

One thousand of which is arable, seven hundred being cleared land and in the highest state of cultivation, and three hundred being woodland. The one thousand acres of farming land will be divided into four or five small tracts, upon which there are good tenement houses and sufficient improvements for a family to reside in. The balance of the tract embraces about

TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF SWAMP LAND,

said to contain the finest Cypress, Juniper and Pine timber in the County.

TERMS OF SALE:—For the farming land, one-half cash by 10th January, 1870, when possession given; balance by 10th January, 1871, with interest from 10th January, 1870. For the swamp lands, one-half cash, immediate possession given; balance in six months from day of sale. Title to all the lands retained until purchase money is paid.

The growing crops and the privilege of putting the rent corn in the barns until it can be conveniently removed, are reserved.

This September 29th, 1869.

WM. F. MARTIN,
15–4w. Trustee.

NORTH CAROLINA
PASQUOTANK COUNTY.
In the Superior Court.

John S. Burges, Adm'r of Mary Wilkins, *against* The Heirs at Law of said intestate and the University of North Carolina, and to the said Court.

The Administrator of Mary Wilkins having filed a petition in this Court praying an order to sell certain land belonging to said estate, for purposes therein named, and it appearing that there are no heirs at law of the said intestate known to said Administrator; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, for the space of six weeks, for the heirs at law of the said Mary Wilkins (if any there should be any), or the Attorney of the Trustees of the said University, to appear at the next Court to be held for said County, and make answer within forty-five days from the 23d day of September, 1869, and show cause (if any they have), why Petitioner's prayer shall not be granted.

Witness, W. E. VAUGHAN, Clerk of said Court, at office in Elizabeth City, Oct. 1st, 1869.

W. M. E. VAUGHAN,
Clerk Sup'r Court.
15–6w. [Pr. adv. $6.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
PERQUIMANS COUNTY.
In the Superior Court.

T. Wilson, Adm'r of N. Bagley, dec'd, *against* Thos. N. Bagley, Quinton Bagley, Nathan Bagley, Jr., Moll

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER, 7, 1869.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following new advertisements in this issue:

See notice in matter of T. Wilson, Adm'r of N. Bagley, dec'd.

The President of the N. C. Land & Lumber Co. publishes Card.

The Agency of the Land & Lumber Co. offers mill for sale.

Col. Gurkin, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, publishes his appointments.

Col. Martin, as Trustee, will sell valuable lands, See his advertisement.

See Court notice in matter of Jno. S. Burges, Adm'r of Mary Wilkins, dec'd.

See notices of Dr. Pool, Public Administrator.

Local and Personal.

☞ The pavements on South Road street have been undergoing some needed repairs. Let all such improvements be encouraged.

☞ A smart chap called in the press-room the other day and requested our "Devil" to "say a good thing." His laconic response was, "*grapes.*"

☞ SAMUEL MODLIN, of this county, informs us that from one gallon of the blackeyed pea he has raised, this season, twenty bushels. The gallon of seed cost him 10 cents. He sold the peas at $1,10 per bushel, thus making a clear profit of $21,90. This is a "pea" story, but we are assured that it is a *true* one.

☞ Our "man about Town" has left off smoking. We asked him wherefore, (merely, as we thought, to hear him tell us of the bad effects of the use of the weed,) when he gave as the reason that the liquid brilliancy of the ladies' eyes was continually extinguishing the fire of his Havana!

☞ Our subscribers at Newland complain of not receiving the NORTH CAROLINIAN regularly. The package for that place is deposited in the post office here every week. We trust the postmaster at South Mills will see to it that the papers are delivered to reliable persons.

☞ Determined to keep pace with the spirit of progress springing up in our town, our friend Capt. HARNEY is making substantial improvements about his buildings, lot, etc. All these things please us. Let many more follow the example and the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be glad to notice them.

☞ A number of intelligent and enterprising gentlemen from Lebanon county, Pa., are spending some time here examining the properties advertised by the Land and Lumber Company Agency. Among them is Dr. W. GRUMBEIN, who is about purchasing the Forbes farm near the city. He proposes settling here.

☞ Sitting in our sanctum, Monday night, listening to the Brass Band, whose playing is always excellent, it seemed from their discoursing on this occasion that all were determined to outdo themselves. *The* piece was the Sun-Beam Polka, and it was played under the windows of several of the fair. The office returns thanks for the serenade.

☞ We learn that it is in contemplation to have a grand Concert in this place, at an early day. It will be given by the Elizabeth City Brass Band, assisted by several young ladies and by gentlemen not members. The proceeds will be applied to the purchase of an Organ for the M. E. Church, for which a snug sum has already been subscribed.

☞ Let candidates for teachership bear in mind that Mr. Examiner VAUGHAN will sit at his office, in this place, the coming week, beginning on 11th, for their examination. All examinates not personally known to examiner must produce satisfactory testimonials of character, and only at least three to see that officer examination is to begin. days before the

See his card

talent of Camden and Currituck Counties will give a Concert at Camden C. H. on to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, the proceeds of which are to be applied to Shiloh Academy. Bulwer's "Lady of Lyons" will be rendered—Miss ANGIE FERABEE, as Pauline, and Mr. I. N. TILLETT, as Claude. This, together with Charades, a Farce, and music, will be worth a trip to Camden, and we bespeak for the management a crowded house.

☞ This is the age of innovation: then why should we not innovate a little? But few contend that ladies should always be given the inside of the pavement in passing. Turn to the right, whether the right leads to the wall or the gutter. If a man and woman are walking, she should always have his right arm, whether it be toward the inside or outside of the walk. "Go to the right," and the woman will not be shoved against the passers, and there will be no more bobbing back and forth at every corner on the part of the man.

☞ We have examined the books to be used in our Common Schools, soon to open. An abler pen than ours will review them in our next. We can only say that with these books, teacher and pupil alike will be pleased, and that with such perfect works and the new system, it will indeed be to the former a "delightful task to rear the tender thought," and to the latter a pleasure to attend school. There are, to begin with Orthography—National Elementary Speller, Parker & Watson; National Pronouncing Speller, Parker & Watson; Reading: National Primer, Watson; National Reader, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, Parker & Watson; Fifth Reader, Willson; History of the United States, Monteith; Writing: System of Progressive Penmanship, Beers; Arithmetic: Primary, Davies; Elements of Written Arithmetic, Intellectual Arithmetic, Practical Arithmetic, University Arithmetic, all by same author; Geography: First Lessons [illegible] Intermediate, Introduction [illegible] Manual of Geography, Manual of Geography, combined with History and Astronomy, all by Monteith; System of Geography, McNally; Grammar: Elementary, Harvey; Practical, Willson.

☞ We notice that Sheriff WOOD is fitting up his store room on South Road street, and understand that our townsman B. F. KEATON is going to occupy it. Business is reviving.

☞ We learn that two families from Pennsylvania arrived last night—one settling in Camden County, and the other in this place.

☞ On the 24th of September, His Honor, Judge BROOKS of this city, discharged the following Bankrupts:

Gates county—Wm H. Manning, Elvey Russell and F. H. Russell.

Chowan county—Jno. Thompson and Geo. Bond.

Bertie county—Thomas Gilliam, Jno. L. Britton and William Casper.

Hertford county—Jethro R. Darden.

Northampton county—Emory A. Martin, F. C. Beal and Andrew Futrell.

Halifax county—William W. Westry and Jas. L. Ousby.

Pasquotank county—Wm. F. Keaton and Jno. M. Jennings.

Currituck county—T. C. Humphries.

Northampton county—Wm. F. Kee.

[Communicated.]

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

I notice, in looking over your advertising columns, that a movement is on foot to establish a mutual saving fund association, which, it appears to me will result very beneficially to us as individuals and as a community at large.

In the first place it will give a laboring man a chance for a safe investment, at a high rate of interest, of a few dollars every month, and at the same time allow him to borrow money from the association at a comparatively low rate of interest, whereby he will be enabled to purchase himself a homestead and pay for it with the money which he may now be compelled to pay as rent. Thus it benefits us as individuals.

In the second place it will benefit the community at large by putting money into the hands of those who desire to enter into some kind of business, thereby creating a demand for labor and thus offering inducements to immigration, and making the city more populous and prosperous.

The business of the association, as I understand it, is conducted on an entirely mutual plan: It starts out with an assumed value of $200 per share. For each share of stock of the assumed or nominal value of $200 that any person takes he will have to pay one dollar initiation fee and one dollar per month for eight years, or until the dissolution of the association; thus bringing it within the means of the most needy to take shares. The money thus paid in by the shareholders is loaned out to such of the shareholders as desire it, the evening of same day. The borrower paying legal interest therefor, payable monthly at the same time continuing to pay the monthly dues of one dollar for each share, and by thus paying dues and interest for about eight years he will have repaid the loan. At these easy terms of repaying the loan, the borrower is willing to pay a premium for the privilege of loaning the money, thus the monthly compounding of the interest and the premiums will cause the fund to increase so rapidly that in about eight years each share will have reached an actual value of $200, while in that time the shareholders will have paid into the association only $97. P.

Why North Carolina Receives no Immigration.

The extraordinary rush of immigration to this country during the three months ending June 30, of the present year is worth noting. The total number was 165,987—being a very large increase over the same period in previous years. The class of immigrants, too, is unusually good. We find among them, for example 60 clergymen, 65 physicians, 58 artists, 5,556 mechanics, 333 bakers, 233 butchers, 74 seamstresses, 733 shoemakers, 759 tailors, 1,058 masons, 1,518 [illegible] farmers, 46,255 laborers, 1,949 servants and miners, 486 mariners. Occupations. Again 763 of other speaks that while Ireland it is worthy "Great Britain" (meaning, sends 26 [illegible] Scotland, Ireland and we [illegible] sends 33, 574. Germany, Austria [illegible] Prussia head the list with 50,999. It is remarkable that the Scandinavian element is still strong, as, indeed it has now been for years, Norway, Sweden and Denmark being credited for these three months with 29,109. France, on the other hand, sends the strikingly small number of 153, and Italy but 105.

The above statistics of immigration are taken from the *N. Y. Times.* Of these imigrants how many will North Carolina get? Few, if any. And why? No State in the Union offers greater national inducements or is more anxious to receive immigrations, but they do not come and will not so long as the papers of the country are filled with reports of Ku Klux outrages committed in certain portions of the State. Those who read these accounts believe that all of the State is under the control of these assassins. Thus the outrages of the Ku Klux although confined to a few counties are damaging every interest of the whole of the State, and are injuring every business man and property holder in North Carolina. It is time for the business men and *all* respectable men in North Carolina to use every effort to put down an organization so disgraceful and so damaging to the interests of the State.—*Raleigh Standard.*

A Dying Woman Confesses to the Crime of Perjury.

The public will remember that, about two years ago, Wm. H. Verner and E. A. Adams were tried and convicted of robbing a Mr. Anderson, of Putnam county, of about $700, while he was in this city. A man named Edwin Sumner, hailing from Eureka or some locality near there, was also implicated in the affair; his case was continued and he has since defaulted. Adams was convicted mainly on the evidence of Lizzie E. Cotterman, a girl who was arrested with Adams and Sumner and who was the heroine of the affair of the money found in such a curious hiding place. She afterwards married one of the watchmen at the jail, the courting having been done there. Lizzie was held in jail as a witness, while [illegible] was the principal witness next to Lizzie [illegible]erson, and swore positively that Mr. An[illegible]tone was guilty, while Verner and Sumner had no hand in the affair. However, Verner and Adams were both convicted and sent to the Penitentiary, we believe, for a term of five years each. After their conviction Verner confessed his guilt but declared that Adams was innocent. Adams also protested his innocence.

Last evening Judge Puterbaugh received a letter from Lizzie E. Cotterman, now in Chicago. It says that she is upon her death bed, and that before she dies she wishes to make right, so far as lies within her power, a dreadful wrong she has done. She then proceeds to say that all she swore to was false, and that Adams, to her certain knowledge, had nothing to do with the robbery. She asks that measures may be taken to liberate him before she dies, and bemoans her wicked life. The letter, which says it was written by a friend at the instance of Lizzie, appears to be genuine and in earnest. It is only another commentary on circumstantial evidence.—*Peoria Transcript, Sept* 14

DEATHS.

NICHOLS.—Died, in this place, on the 2d inst., SUSAN, wife of James Nichols; in the 63d year of her age.

ETHERIDGE.—Died, at his residence, at Roanoke Island, on the 25th ult., Capt. PART ETHERIDGE; aged about 67 years.

SITERSON.—Died, in Williamston, N. C., Sept. 6th, 1869, HARRIET LENA, infant daughter of Jos. M. and Emily A. Siterson; aged 1 year and 8 months.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God."

HORNTHAL.—Died, in Plymouth, N. C., Thursday, Sept. 30th, 1869, WILLIAM HENRY, son of Henry and Martha Hornthal; aged 3 days:

"The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the Name of the Lord."

Temperature at Elizabeth City,

For the week ending Oct. 2.

REPORTED BY J. C. RUSSELL.

Thermometer on September 29, 50° in shade.
" " October 2, 82° "
Average of the week taken three times a day—at 6 A. M. and 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.—67°.
Rain on the 1st.

THE MARKETS.

Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Apples—New Green pr. bu.	25 @	50
" Dried ₱ lb.	6 @	8
Beef Hams—Dried, ₱ lb.		20
" Fresh "	10 @	15
Bacon—Clear side ₱ lb.		24
" Rib side		22
" Shoulder		20
" Hams, country	18 @	20
" " sugar cured	24 @	26
Butter—Country	30 @	40
" N.Y. State	50 @	55
Beeswax—₱ lb.	30 @	35
Corn—new, ₱ bu.	55 @	60
Cheese—₱ lb.		28
Chickens—Spring, ₱ pair	25 @	40
Cotton yarn—₱ block		2,25
" in seed, ₱ lb.		06½
Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb.		20
Eggs—₱ doz.		12½
Flour—Super. ₱ bbl.	5,00 @	7,00
" Extra	7,00 @	10,00
" Family	10,00 @	12,00
Fish—Drum pickled ₱ 100 lbs	2,50 @	3,00
" " dried "	3,00 @	4,00
" Herring ₱ bbl		8,00
" " gross ₱ 1000	8,00 @	12,00
" " dried "	12,00 @	15,00
Feathers—₱ lb.	25 @	50
Flaxseed—₱ bu	2,00 @	2,20
Hides—Dry ₱ lb.	14 @	15
" Green	7 @	8
Iron—Old cast ₱ cwt.	50 @	60
" Wrought	1,00 @	1,10
Lard—₱ lb.	20 @	28
Lumber—Heart pine ₱ 1000 ft	18,00 @	22,00
" Cypress "	18,00 @	20,00
" Sap "	12,00 @	16,00
" Lath "		3,00
Meal—₱ bu., 50 lbs	1,10 @	1,20
Oats, new—₱ bu.		50
Peas—Black ₱ bu		50 to 75
Black Eyed Peas	1,00 to	1,10
Pork—Mess		37,50
Potatoes—New ₱ bbl	1,00 @	1,25
" Sweet ₱ bbl.		50 to 60
Rags—₱ lb.		3 to 3½
Rails—Juniper ₱ 1000		50,00 to 60,00
Shingles—10 inch, bunch, W. I. ₱ 1000		2,25 to 2,50
" 12 " "		3,25 to 4,50
Salt—₱ sack, 3 bu.		2,25 to 0,00
Wheat—new, white,		1,25 a 1,50
" " red.		1,00 a 1,25
Wood—₱ cord		2,00 to 3,00
Wine—Scuppernong ₱ gal.		2,00 to 3,00
Whiskey—₱ gal.		1,75 to 2,50
Yoepon—₱ bu.		25 to 30

New York Market.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Sterling 109⅞. Gold 128⅞. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 119⅝. U. S. 10-40s 111. North Carolina 6s 70; new 43. Cotton dull. Flour, superfine from $5.55 to $8.80; extra Southern $8.25 to $6.70. Wheat—Winter red Western, inferior to prime, $1.42@1.44; Illinois $1.28@1.35. Corn heavy; mixed Western 98@1.01. Pork firmer at $30.25. Lard heavy; kettle 18@18¼c. Whiskey unchanged. Rice quiet. Sugar active and higher; Porto Rico 12@13¾c.; Muscovado 11¾@12⅝c.; Havana 13¾a12½c. Coffee steady. Molasses dull. Naval Stores quiet. Freight quiet—Cotton, per steam, 5-16@⅜d., chiefly ⅜d.

Baltimore Market.

Cotton quiet at 28½c. Flour dull and favors buyers, except for low grades. Wheat dull; prime to choice $1.45. Corn firm; white $1.06@1.10; yellow $1.05@1.08. Oats $86@90c. Rye 1.15@1.20. Pork quiet. Bacon firm. Whiskey quiet at $1.22@1.22½.

PROSPECTUSES.

N. C. MAP AND GAZATEER.

The subscriber having purchased the entire Copy Right, Plates, &c., of the above works, and desirous to expedite their sale through the entire State at an early day.

Offers to give active business young men a good chance to make money.

I offer three-fourth of the Map for sale, in shares of five or ten counties each.

This new Map will be about five

ILLUSTRATED [illegible]ORDER,

[illegible] Counties, R. Roads, Post Offices, Mimrthy to be hung up in every house,

A Med School in the State.

Specimen copies ready about the 1st of September, 1869.

Terms accommodating. Address with two stamps.

REV. SAMUEL PEARCE,
Wilmington, N. C.

8—3m

EDUCATIONAL.

PASQUOTANK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The examination of persons who desire to become teachers in the public schools of this county will take place on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th October, 1869, at my office in Elizabeth City.

All candidates who are not personally known to me must produce satisfactory testimonials of character, and each one is requested to see me personally at least three days before the examination is to begin.

The branches to be taught are Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar.

As the present public school system is different from that heretofore in operation, I deem it proper to say to candidates for teachership that they will be required to have a pretty thorough understanding of the uses of the blackboard.

FRANK VAUGHAN, County Examiner.
Elizabeth City, Sept., 25-3t

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Connected with my School, I have determined to open a *Normal Department*, to afford to those who desire to prepare for Teachers in our Common Schools, an opportunity to do so.

It will be the aim, with the aid of Lectures, Maps, Charts, Drawings, &c., to insure thorough and rapid progress in the several branches to be taught. Instructions will be given as to the most approved methods of teaching the different branches, the modern systems of school government, and every facility offered that will tend to make efficient and useful Teachers.

Terms per session of twenty weeks, $20.00.

Session begins Monday, Sept. 27th.

W. H. WEATHERLY, Principal.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 23, 1869. 13-4t

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The next session of Mrs. J. M. Pool's School for Girls will commence on Monday Oct., 4, 1869 at her residence in Elizabeth City.

E. City September 23, 1869—2w

FIRMELAN GRAPE.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish a limited supply of this new and very superior grape—stock direct from Iowa vineyards—pronounced the best table and wine grape of America. It is earlier than the Hartford Prolific. Sent by mail at $18 per dozen. A large stock of the leading varieties of grape vines, of superior quality, very low. Cash must accompany all orders. HENRY M. PRICE, M. D.
14-1y Scottsville, Va.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a painter is well known in this, and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work entrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 30, 1869-1y.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

Just the book needed in every family, and so cheap that all can afford it. It is a handsome octavo of 542 closely printed pages, containing the matter of a $5,00 volume, but is sold at $2,50. It differs from all similar works, by giving the different modes of treatment—the Alopathic, Homeopathic, Hydropathic, Eclectic, and Herbal, thus rendering it available where other books are of no use. Agents find it by far the best selling book of the kind ever published. Over

TWO THOUSAND (2,000) COPIES

have already been sold in the city of Chicago, where the author resides. Send for circulars, giving full particulars, terms, etc.

Address C. F. VENT, publisher,
14-3t 3 Barclay St., N. Y.

COUNTY ORDERS ISSUED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

FROM JULY 16th, 1868, TO SEPTEMBER 10th, 1869.

No.			
2	W Etheridge,	Cancelled,	$ 40 00
4	R Madrin,	"	40 00
5	W W Kennedy, (Old,)	"	31 00
9	W Etheridge,	Cancelled,	34 00
6	F Vaughan,	"	30 00
7	"	"	30 00
8	"	"	15 00
10	B F White,	"	148 40
11	John Stanton,	"	21 00
12	A P White,	"	19 75
13	G W Cobb,	"	61 00
14	"	Cancelled,	55 00
15	Cobb & Culpepper,	"	4 50
16	"	"	4 50
17	John Hollowell,	"	31 00
18	James White,	"	2 50
19	Simeon Rogerson,	"	90
20	J B Robinson,	Cancelled,	207 75
21	Edmond Daily,	"	23 79
22	T D Pendleton,	"	164 15
23	W Morris,	Cancelled,	12 00
24	J L Wood,	"	10 50
25	W Etheridge,	"	73 65
26	John W Sawyer, (Old.)	"	20 00
27	W H Weatherly,	Cancelled,	75 00
28	C A Nash,	"	75 00
29	Griffith M Jennings, (Old,)	"	6 46
30	C W Grandy,	"	30 00
31	W W Griffin,	"	31 66
32	W E Vaughan,	"	13 33
33	———	Cancelled,	3 00
34	———	"	1 50
35	J M Wheelbee,	Cancelled,	100 00
36	"	"	100 00
37	"	"	50 00
38	"	"	50 00
39	"	"	200 00
40	Isaiah Simpson, (mistake in Tax List,)		1 00
41	Selim Sutton,		4 00
42	John Sherlock, (mistake in Tax List,)	Cancelled,	1 58
43	R Madrin,	"	26 59
44	Aaron Deance,	"	1 00
45	E Snowden, (mistake Tax List,)	Cancelled,	1 58
46	Ed Markham, do. do.		2 09
47	W Etheridge,		59 44
48	James Price, (mist. Tax List,)		2 83
49	B F White,	Cancelled,	3 80
50	Drs Cohoon & McIntosh,	"	12 00
51	Frank Vaughan,		3 00
52	J L Ball,		3 00
53	R A Sawyer,	Cancelled,	3 00
54	T W Ball,	"	3 00
55	W H Weatherly,	"	3 00
56	J M Morgan,	"	3 00
57	B F White,	"	3 00
58	Selim Sutton,	"	3 00
59	Solomon Reid,	"	3 00
60	W B Pritchard,	"	8 00
61	Zenas Fearing,	"	3 00
62	Peter Johnston,	Cancelled,	16 50
63	Ludford Cohoon, (Old, 1863,)	"	46 00
64	Dr Cohoon, (Old,)	"	10 00
65	T F Davenport, (Old,)	"	4 70
66	S C Clerk, (Dismissed case,)	"	14 48
67	Sheriff, do. do.	Cancelled,	6 55
68	J W Albertson, do. do.		7 00
69	S A Williams, do. do.		3 00
70	David Love, do. do.		3 00
71	Jas Cartwright,		3 00
72	J S Burgess,	Cancelled,	1 10
73	W R Forbes,	"	2 80
74	H H Perry,	"	2 43
75	J A Wood,	"	2 43
76	W Gatling,	"	2 43
77	Wiley Mitchell,	"	1 43
78	Chas Perry,	"	3 43
79	H C Cory, (Old,)	Cancelled,	21 00
—	M Sanderlin,		1 87
—	John Buff Kin,		1 87
—	Henby Lane,		1 87
—	Jos Turner,		1 10
—	C W Grandy,		1 10
80	G D Pool, Com'r,	Cancelled,	79 20
81	C W Hollowell, "		77 00
82	G W Bell,		66 00
83	W A Price,	Cancelled,	76 00
84	W F Sanders, "		35 00
85	T O Towe, (mistake in Tax List,)	Cancelled,	2 00
86	J W Towe, do. do.	"	2 00
87	John Davis,	"	1 20
88	James Luton, (mist. Tax List,)	"	1 00
89	Jos Robinson, do. do.		2 00
90	R Smithson,		15 00
91	W C Davis,		11 00
92	J Overton,		4 50
93	J Johnston,		1 50
94	J P White,		1 50
95	J H Perry,		1 50
96	E H Lassiter,		1 50
97	James Munden,		1 50
98	B B Reid, (mistake Tax List,)	Cancelled,	2 00
99	E Stanton,		3 00
100	Sheriff,	Cancelled,	410 40
101	J Lawrence, Adm'r, (mis. Tax List,)		3 80
102	Harvey Dixon,		6 82
103	Dr Dillard, (Double Tax remitted,)	Cancelled,	24 80
104	C Hollowell, (Old,)	"	42 60
105	T D Pendleton, (Old,)		255 70
106	C Guirkin,		2 00
107	Martha Davis, (Double Tax remitted,)	Cancelled,	75
108	W Keaton, (Old,)		3 20
109	P Johnston,		21 00
110	R White, (Old,)		20 00
111	" "		20 00
112	" "		20 00
113	" "		20 00
114	" "		20 00
115	" "		30 00
116	" "		20 00
117	" "		20 00
118	" "		20 00
119	" "		23 09
120	James Jackson, (mist. Tax List,)		1 72
121	A Stafford,		1 50
122	J S Jones,		1 50
123	J M Hinton,		1 50
124	W Williams, Jr,		1 50
125	W D Morgan,		1 50
126	Miles Davis, (mist. Tax List,)		2 00
127	William Delon, do. do.		2 00
128	F Vaughan, do. do.		3 25
129	James Warren,		37 86
130	W F Martin, (mist. Tax List,)		44 25
131	Jere. Sawyer, do. do. Cancelled,		5 00
131	Seth Jackson, (mist. Tax List,)		1 00
132	W Etheridge,	Cancelled,	22 60
133	W A Price,	"	25 00
134	W C Davis, (Old,)	"	12 50
135	Wood & Palin,	"	7 50
136	W H Clark,	"	21 13
137	C Guirkin,	"	57 00
138	"	"	25 00
139	"	"	25 00
140	"	"	25 00
141	"	"	25 00
142	"	"	25 33
144	J L Wood,		42 00
145	R Modrin,	Cancelled,	47 00
146	W Etheridge,	"	37 50
146	N C Land & Lumber Co,		50 00
147	W Jackson,		4 05
148	C W Grandy, Jr,		37 50
149	S Overman,		3 00
150	N C Land & Lumber Co,		7 50
151	L C Dashiell, (mist. in Tax,)		21 00
152	J L Wood, do. do.		10 00
153	F Vaughan,		5 00
154	J L Wood,		12 10
155	Simeon Rogerson,		5 00
156	G W Charles,		19 90
157	"		182 50
158	G W Cobb & Co, [Old,]		12 00
159	W Etheridge,		13 48
160	G W Bell,		10 00
161			10 00
162	Sheriff,		105 53
163	W A Price,		20 00
164	Dr W G Pool,		131 50
165	G D Pool,	Cancelled,	28 00
166	Griffin & Jackson,		23 60
167	J L Wood,		94 10
168	Wood & Peterson,		38 00
169	T J Munden, (Old,)		6 00
170	J W Green, (Old spec,	Cancelled,	130 00
171	" do.		20 00
172	W Etheridge,		37 50
173	E Johnston,		1 60
174	J N Robinson,		15 00
175			14 70
176	W J Munden,		25 00
177	J S Jones,		10 00
178	W E Vaughan,		34 86
179	W Etheridge,		19 67
180	G W Bell,		10 00
181	P Johnston,		8 00
182	Elias Britt,		3 20
183	J H Perry,		35 00
184	Jos Sanders,		10 00
185	Abram Alexander,		10 02
186	J F Cherry,		7 60
187	Lemuel Jackson,		8 00
188	W E Alexander,		3 00
189	J B Lister,		10 00
190	J H Jones, Dismissed Case, 1868,		2 60
191	D W Jones, do. do.		2 60
192	B F Jennings,		18 00
193	M Stokeley,		18 00
194	S Overman,		18 00
195	J W Wood,		10 00
196	F M Godfrey,		18 00
197	C W Grandy,		75 00
198	S J Halsted,		10 00
199	J S Jones,		1 50
200	W D Morgan,		9 50
201	Dr P John,		22 50
202	W Etheridge,		51 24
	R F Overman,		15 00
	F Vaughan,		10 00
	W R Pritchard,		20 00
	W Krauss,		8 00
	John S Burgess,		30 00
	W A Price,		151 50
	C D Rutter,		2 00
	J L Wood,		18 46
	W R Forbes,		5 60
	C W Grandy,		1 50
	J Lister,		1 85
	W Cartwright,		3 60
	J H Miskell,		4 80
	M Morris,		2 50
	Amb Burgess,		2 90
	J W Albertson,		5 60
	E Pritchard,		3 20
	J Q A Wood,		3 20
	L K Saunders,		3 10
	Emily Pritchard,		3,20
	Eliza A Pritchard,		3 20
	J S Wilcox,		1 60
	J Mc B Whitney,		2 80
	Rix Bundy,		1 80
	J M White,		2 60
	Elias Britt,		3 20
	Geo W Cobb,		1 60
	P Johnston,		1 60
	Jno Pailin [of Nix.]		2 60

Dismissed Cases, Spring Term Court, 1868.

$ 5,875 70

COMMISSIONERS.

G. D. POOL,	32 meetings,	174 00
	3 days' issuing bonds,	12 00
	1 day extending figures Tax List,	3.00
C. W. HOLLOWELL,	33 meetings,	99 00
	mileage,	13 20
G. W. BELL,	43 meetings,	129 00
	4 days extending figures Tax List,	12 00
W. A. PRICE,	42 meetings,	126 00
W. F. SANDERS,	27 meetings,	81 00
	mileage,	54 00

$ 6,518 70

ABSTRACT OF COUNTY FINANCES.

To amount of County orders issued in lieu of "Old" orders,	$ 807 70	
" amount of orders issued on mistakes of Tax List, 1868,	140 35	
" amount of orders issued on Dismissed State Cases,	159 56	
" amount orders allowed for all expenses of County from July 16, '68, to Sept 10, '69, [14 mos.]	5,411 08	
" amount of "Old" orders, Jury Tickets, &c., &c., outstanding,	3,404 00	
	$ 9,922 70	
By new County orders redeemed,		$ 3,696 00
" County orders, [new and old,] Jury Tickets and other evidences of County indebtedness now outstanding,		6,226 70
		$ 9,922 70
NOTE.—There are outstanding against the County, in Bonds running from one year to seven [none yet due,]		$ 5,000 00
The amount of Tax levied by County Court, March Term, 1868, for County purposes,	10,500 00	
[Only half of above amount was collected by order of Commissioners.]		
The amount levied by Commissioners for present year in payment of County debt and for all other County purposes,		5,754 43
		$ 10,754 43

CHARLES GUIRKIN, Cl'k
13-4t, Board Commissioners Pasquotank County.

BANKING & INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 229 BROADWAY, COR. BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK,

Presents more favorable terms for Insurance than any other Company in the United States.

Policies registered, and secured by pledge of public Stocks, and Bonds and Mortgages with the N. Y. Insurance Department.

RUFUS K. SPEED,
General Agent,
July 22, 1869. Eliz. City, N.C.

CRAFTSMEN'S LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, Park Bank Building,

214 and 216 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

This Company, organized under the laws of the State of New York, conducts its business on the strictly mutual plan, dividing

ALL PROFITS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

All desirable forms of life and endowment policies are granted by this Company. These are

ALL NON-FORFEITING

by their terms, and contain no restrictions upon residence, travel or occupation; thus making the contract of this Company the most liberal policy ever issued.

EDWARD A. LAMBERT, President.
WILLIAM T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
HENRY BELDEN, Secretary.
GEO. M. SCOTT, Gen'l Agt.
Elizabeth City, Aug. 12, 1869-3m.

"The Old North State Forever."—Encourage Home Enterprise!

THE NORTH CAROLINA HOME (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has now been in operation five months, and the liberal patronage it has received insures it to be a success.

AMOUNT LIABLE FOR LOSSES, $184,000
$20,000 deposited with the Public Treasurer as security to Policy Holders!

Rates moderate and all losses promptly adjusted and paid!

This Company, organized upon the most liberal principles, appeals to the people of North Carolina for support,—guaranteeing, in return, protection against loss or damage by fire, and circulating its receipts AT HOME!

JAMES H. FOOTE, Pres.
EATON GALES, Sec'y.
W. H. MURDOCH, Asst. Sec'y.
RUFUS K. SPEED, Agent for Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck. Office on Road street, Elizabeth City, N. C.
July 22, 1869. [Pr. adv. $15.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Privileges.

Office: Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEO. D. POOL, *Pres't.*; R. F. OVERMAN, *Cash'r.*;
Dr. P. JOHN, Hon. JOHN POOL,
Hon. C. C. POOL, C. W. HOLLOWELL,
C. W. SMITH, WM. UNDERWOOD,
A. C. MOORE.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.

July 15, 1869-1y.

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CINCINNATI.

CAPITAL - - -	$1,000,000
Security by State Laws - -	2,000,000

Insures Buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by fire at as low rates as other first class companies.

THOS. SHERLOCK, Prest.
JNO. W. HARTWELL, V. Prest.,
W. M. RICHARDSON, Sec'y,
GEO. M. SCOTT, Agent,
8—1y Elizabeth City, N. C.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF GATES COUNTY.

John F. Parker plaintiff
vs. Attachment
Charles B. Parker, deft.

In the above action, it appearing from the affidavit of the plaintiff,

I. That the defendant, Charles B. Parker, is a resident of another State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

III. That the defendant has property in this State.

It is ordered:

I. That service of summons be made by publication in the NORTH CAROLINIAN once a week,

Agricultural, Horticultural and Domestic Matters.

How to have Good Meadows.

Mr. N. Platt, of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in a letter to the American Institute Farmers' Club, gives his experience as follows:

My land is adapted to all kinds of grain and to timothy grass and red clover. My practice is, when I sow a piece to grass, not to plough it again in less than eight years, and I frequently let it lie a much longer time. I have a meadow now which has been mowed for sixteen successive years; it was never better than now. In fact, my meadows under the right treatment grow better when they grow older. I do it by returning to a meadow all the manure the hay made that was taken from it, and sowing a bushel of gypsum per acre each year. In that way the yield of grass is heavier and finer and richer as the sod thickens. I use manure only for top dressing the meadows; in that way I get double price for it. It produces as much worth of grass as it would in grain, and also reproduces itself again in the turf. My turf, when ready for plowing under, is a solid body of grass roots twelve inches deep or more, and so thick on the top that no soil can be seen. I consider one such turf, when turned under, equal to 160 tons of first-class barn-yard manure per acre.

Land so often ploughed for grain gives up to the grain all the bone, beef and tallow there is in it; consequently the grass crop is so destitute of nutriment that farm stock will not thrive well upon it, without grain, a portion of the season. It furnishes plenty of skin and rib, as the cattle are witnesses, but the flesh is minus. Grass grown upon land kept in the right kind of order for grass will keep stock in first-rate order at all seasons of the year. I have seen it tried in both ways, and know whereof I speak. Raising grain on a piece of ground three seasons to two of grass enriches in the same ratio that paying $3 for $2 would enrich a man. Like produces like in grass as in breeding, consequently manure made of good hay is the best for meadows. It stands to reason for meadows to grow better when their own production is honestly returned to them. Many of our writers on agriculture have incomes from other sources besides their farm, and can follow any system of rotation and have plenty of time and leisure. But the man who begins at the foot of the hill, runs in debt for two-thirds of his farm, all his stock and tools, then clears his land of stone and stumps, walls it in, enriches it and puts on the buildings, and raises a family of children, must sound all the depths of true economy; in that case he must not raise too much grain; if he does the sheriff will sell it for him.

Selecting Seed Corn.

The time has arrived for this, yet how few are the farmers that attend to it. When will people ever learn to know that crop is dependent upon the quality of the seed? The thing has been demonstrated repeatedly that the best, plumpest kernels produce the best and heaviest crops; also that a new infusion is an advantage. But without geting our corn from abroad, we should attend to what we have. Some ears will be in advance of the rest. They will be larger, fuller, earlier—better all round. Now to raise *such* corn is desirable. And it can be done to a greater or less extent. Why not do it then?

Be sure and get the earliest and largest ears,—and get them when they are ripening, before they are fully matured or "dead ripe." When just hard, when the stalk is green somewhat, select your ears and put them where they are in the air; a slight current of fresh air is best. In the loft of an out building is a good place. Hang up (in braids, as is the good old way,) and open the windows. Do not dry by a stove pipe, and never hang up in the corn crib over the corn.

A neighbor of ours has tested this to his satisfaction, having had, the past year, to plant over in consequence of keeping his corn suspended over the corn bulk in the corn-house. The steam rising from the pile will hurt it. It will keep it from curing, extending the time so long that, with the green cob in the center and the moisture, (a deleterious one,) outside, there will be mold and fermentation before the ear has attended its proper dryness.

We cannot be too particular with our corn. It should always be remembered that the cob is a great obstacle in the way of drying; and also that if dryed too fast the corn will be hurt, even if it does not seem to be.

Properly taken care of, there will be not only safety in getting a good start, but a good crop of small ears with good cultivation. With bad cultivation, no corn will do well. With the best treatment a poor quality will lack; it will not come up to the measure of a good seed. Secure in time, and at once take care of it.

To Purify Cistern Water.

Ward Bullard Weybridge, Vt., writes giving the best method of keeping the contents of a cistern from stagnating and becoming offensive. He says:—"*Let the spout run to the bottom of the cistern.* You will then have new water every time it rains. The old water will be buoyed or born up, and thrown off. Sometimes a single rain will throw off all the old water, and give entirely new. If you have any doubt of this fill a pail with water, run a tube to the bottom of it, and by means of a funel, turn more water into it by way of the tube, and you will see that the water you turn into the tube will go to the bottom of the pail, and the water you put in at first will be thrown off."

Sour Wheat.

There is some danger that, owing to the very low price of wheat this fall, many of the farmers will sow less than usual. We think such a course unwise. In very many cases it would be good policy for farmers to sow less ground, but to do so for the purpose of raising more wheat, and at a less cost per bushel. Thirty acres thoroughly prepared and sown with a drill will produce quite as much, and probably more, wheat than fifty acres cultivated as very much of the wheat ground is tilled in this country.

But to neglect to sow wheat this fall because it does not bring as much now as it did a year ago would be acting more unwisely than those farmers did who killed off their sheep last fall because wool was low. We think that on soil moderately well adapted to it wheat can be raised, at present prices, about as profitably as other farm crops. But unlike potatoes and fruits, that may be more profitable sometimes, it can be very easily kept for any length of time, so that if present prices of wheat are very low, it may be safely stored till they come up, which will be in less than twelve months, if a large portion of the farmers should yield to the present temptation and discard this crop altogether.

Wheat is an article in constant and increasing demand. The consumption of flour is increasing in England every year and a very large portion of the flour used there is imported—some from Continental Europe and some from this country. If the crop is short in any considerable portion of Europe, as is quite often the case, prices here go up.

There are already reports of short crops both in England and France this year, and some time since we noticed the fact that orders were sent from Russia to France for wheat, and it has been clearly shown that for the last three years there has been a great falling off of the export of wheat from Russia to England, so that the latter now more than ever depends on this country for wheat and flour. This fact should stimulate the farmers to raise all the wheat they can, at least to give this crop a fair portion of attention: they will not regret it.

One argument in favor of wheat raising is that the labor attending it interferes so little with other farm work. Seeding comes in comparatively leisure time, and the harvest commonly comes in between corn plowing and haying, so that this crop is, in a sense, clear gain.

We predict that wheat will advance somewhat rather than decline within the next twelve months; therefore, we say, sow wheat.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

Watering Horses.

Horses should never be kept so long without water that they will drink largely when they get it. Give it to them often, and they will never injure themselves with it. Nothing is more common than to hitch a team to the plow, and make them work half a day without a drop. What man would submit to such treatment? If the plow is started at seven in the morning, water should be given again before ten; and again in the afternoon by four o'clock. Even if half an hour is thus consumed, more work will be done in a day. The objection that horses on the road should not be "loaded with water," is not valid. A horse weighing 1,200 pounds will not be much encumbered additionally by 20 pounds of water, while the distention will give him additional strength. Every farmer knows that when he himself undertakes to lift a large log or heavy stone he can do more by first inflating himself with air, and not unfrequently he loses a button or two from his pantaloons in the operation. Some degree of inflation by water will add to a horse's strength in a similar manner. In driving a horse to the road at a natural gait of nine or ten miles an hour, I have frequently had occasion to observe that he was laboring with perspiration until I left him drink freely, when he ceased to sweat and evidently traveled more freely. Don't be afraid to give your horse water; the danger is in making them abstain too long—in which case air is needed.—*Country Gentleman.*

How To Keep Rats From Destroying Harness.

Almost every person who uses a harness has been more or less annoyed by having them injured by rats. We give a few hints as to how this may be avoided, though every body knows, or affects to know, what is best. The recipes here given are collected from different sources:

Take about a teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper, mix it thoroughly with a quart of oil, and rub the harness with the mixture. This, it is claimed, will not only keep rats and mice from gnawing the harness, but it will also prevent horses and colts from chewing the lines or halters.

Take two quarts of green leeks, pour over them one gallon of oil, and let it stand a few days before using; the longer it stands the better.

A little benzine rubbed over the harness after it has been oiled is said to be a sure preventive, but is not recomended by many, on account of the idea that it injures the leather.

One ounce of aloes to one gallon of oil will prevent rats from destroying the harness.

It is also claimed that by mixing a small quantity, say a tablespoonful, of pine tar to one quart of oil, harness will be most effectually protected from any injury; but if too much is put on the leather will not absorb it. It will collect dirt, besides making the harness unpleasant to handle.—*Harness and Carriage Journal.*

Measurement of Hay.

You will find the following rules for the measurment of hay in a mow, after careful experiments for forty years, to be as nearly correct as can be. It is for hay through from top to bottom of the mow; that is—the mow is to be full. If half has been taken out of a large mow the rest would be nearly the same, or quite, as pressed hay. As the *depth* is the main guidance as to solidity in a mow; therefore a soft depth will be an equal division between the first two of the following rules:—If partly of *each kind* of hay make a division accordingly.

In a mow twenty feet wide by thirty feet long and twenty-five feet deep, 450 feet of herds-grass, or 350 red top, or 550 clover, is a ton.

In a mow fifteen feet long by ten feet wide and from six to ten feet deep, 650 cubic feet of herds-grass, or 500 red top, or 750 clover, is a ton.

The above is for a *well settled* mow without any pressure from above with grain, &c.

In a mow fifteen feet wide by twenty feet long and fifteen feet deep, 400 cubic feet of *well pressed* herds-grass, or 325 red top, or 550 clover, is a ton.

In a mow twenty feet wide by thirty feet long and twenty feet deep, 350 cubic feet of *well pressed* herds-grass, or 300 red top, or 500 clover, is a ton.—Samuel T. Bartlett, *East Bethany, N. Y.*

Notice Your Fowls.

A somewhat noted English writer says: "The more notice there is taken of fowls, we believe, the better they will do. In a natural state they would, no doubt, lay a batch or two of eggs in a season, hatch them, and consider the end of egg production fulfilled. In a domesticated state, we wish them to rear the advisable number of broods, and, in addition, to continue to lay eggs as many months in the year as is commensurate with their well-doing; therefore, the further we remove our fowls from the wild state to perfect domestication—that is, the tamer we can make them, the better for ourselves and their happiness. Notice therefore, the young brood and the old fowls, and let the children notice them too (not *handle* them, for chickens should *never* be handled unnecessarily), and your fowls will repay good feeding by doing good service."

Filters for Cistern.

Jesse Hall, Salem, O., dug a well twenty-five to thirty feet deep, cemented it, and one side of it excavated an egg shaped cavity (small end down,) which he also cemented, leaving a connection in the bottom with the well or cistern proper. This egg shaped hole was filled at the bottom with ten inches of sand, then two inches of hard packed charcoal, then six inches of sand and two of charcoal alternating until it was full. Through this filter the water flows from the roof to the cistern; and it is a success.

An excellent remedy for inflamed udders of cows and heifers is to apply hog's lard warm, with a brush, and rub it gently with the hand. This should be done several times a day, rubbing the udder well each time to make it soft. It effects a cure in the worst cases. Cows and heifers near calving time need watching; and, when the udder begins to inflame, this application will prevent the inflammation from extending—*Farmers' Advocate.*

A correspondent in Girard, Kansas, thus sums up his crop report—Early sown wheat, good; late light. Oats, good. Corn, very heavy.

MEDICAL.

SOMETHING THAT EVERY-BODY SHOULD KNOW.

TALISMAN!

The most wonderful discovery of the nineteenth century!

The Talisman is, in the highest degree, an anti-congestive, anti-spasmodic, and anti-periodic remedy.

It cures chills—agues or congestive chills—in less than ten minutes, and prevents fever if taken while the chill is on. Has been tried in over one thousand cases without a single failure

It effectually neutralizes all miasmatic poison in the system, purifies the blood and equalizes the circulation.

The Talisman cures dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, spasms of the bowels, colic, and every painful affection of the stomach and bowels sooner than any other known remedy.

It cures congestion of the lungs, liver, bowels and brain, and every disease of a congestive nature.

It cures recent coughs and colds in a single night.

It stops any fit, spasm or convulsion almost as soon as swallowed, and will never fail in a single instance.

As a "pain-killer" it is perfect, relieving pain in any part of the body (no matter from what cause produced) in from three to ten minutes, and in the large majority of cases speedily effects a permanent cure.

It cures instantly the stings and bites of poisonous insects, "applied externally."

It cures the worst toothache instantly, applied on cotton; does not injure the mouth or teeth, and gives a pleasant, fragrant breath.

No one remedy takes so wide a range of usefulness as the "Talisman." Its merits once known, and it will become the constant inmate of every house, and necessity in every family.

It is the cheapest and most pleasant remedy in existence; and although a powerful medicine contains nothing hurtful to the system, and may be given with perfect safety to a child one year old. It is only necessary to follow the directions around the bottle, and the result will be nearly the same in every instance.

Prepared only by DR. N. A. H. GODDIN, at his Laboratory, No. 6. Main St. Norfolk, Va. to whom all orders should be addressed.

Send for Talisman circular, or call and examine the merits of this truly wonderful preparation. ☞ The Talisman is warranted to be entirely vegetable, to contain no poison, and to be a safe and valuable remedy.

☞ I hereby certify that in the summer of 1866, I was taken with a congestive chill, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning; and sent for Doctor GODDIN, who reached me about 3 p. m. I was then thought by all present to be dying. For the next three hours the Doctor used all the usual remedies on me to, produce reaction without the least benefit. All hope of my recovery was now lost. The Doctor then, in the presence of several persons gave me a medicine which he has since called Talisman, and in twenty minutes from the time I swallowed it, I was out of danger; reaction was fully established; my pulse, which could hardly be felt for three hours, was full and strong, and my condition was altogether comfortable. The above statement I make upon my honor; and I am fully satisfied that the "Talisman" save my life, after everything else had failed.

Very respectfully, BYNUM JOHNSTON.
Littleton, N. C., August 26, 1869. 11—1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

I would inform the public that I have a full stock of drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c.; in a word, every article found in a well-appointed DRUG STORE, will be exhibited to those giving me a call. There will be no grumbling because of my prices.

It is my intention to keep, in connection with my stock on hand, (among which are brushes, combs, perfumery, fancy soaps, fine cutlery), a lot of TOYS and FIREWORKS.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at any hour.

Thankful for past patronage, continuance is respectfully asked.

JNO. Q. ETHERIDGE,
N. E. Cor. Road and Fearing Sts.
Elizabeth City, Sept. 2, 1869. 10—tf

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BLANKS! BLANKS!!

For Judges of Probate, Sheriffs, Constables, Magistrates and Superior Court Clerks.

The following BLANKS are now printed and for sale at this office:

Executions against property,
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" judgment,
" execution,
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" attachment,
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" bond,
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Road orders.

The above blanks are in conformity with the new Constitution.

☞ Cash orders will be promptly attended to.

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Elizabeth City, N. C.

PROSPECTUSES.

DR. JOHN'S NEW PAPER.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN":

A Live Paper, devoted to Politics, Agriculture and General Intelligence.

Established July 1, 1869.

The Largest and Cheapest Political and Agricultural Paper in the State.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

The North Carolinian is published every Thursday morning, at Elizabeth City, N. C. It will be devoted to the development of the material and industrial resources and the building up of the interests of the "Old North State," and especially of the First Congressional District.

Believing that all wealth is the product of labor and that without industry no riches can be created, the North Carolinian will insist upon the elevation of Labor—the advancement of that Productive Industry which is the very life of civilized nations, and hence will devote special attention to developing the productions of the Farm, the Fisheries, the Lumber in our woods and swamps, as well as the Manufacturing Power of our rivers.

In its political discussions and preferences the North Carolinian will be Republican, supporting the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country, and hence it will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of the present State and National Administrations.

Reports of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature, of public meetings, and whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the masses.

The Editorial Department will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussions of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

As an advertising medium the North Carolinian will be valuable, because its circulation in the North and the South is large and rapidly increasing. Address

PALEMON JOHN,
Editor and Proprietor.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 15, 1869.

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

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BONE DUST.—THE SUBSCRIBER has just erected at his Farm, near the city, the most improved machinery for making BONE DUST, and is now ready to fill orders for any quantity, which will be delivered at the shortest notice.

The BONE DUST will be finer than any heretofore made by him, (no chemical process resorted to,) enabling the Farmer or Planter to sow it with the Drill.

Mr. Samuel Sands, well known to the Farmers and Planters of the United States as the former Editor of the "American Farmer and Rural Register," will have charge of his office, NO. 63 S. GAY STREET, near Pratt, and will be happy to receive the visits or orders of his old friends.

$45 per ton, put in new bags. No charge for bags.

Farmers and others are invited to visit my works. I have nothing to conceal.

My men have nothing nice to perform, therefore I have no "non-admittance" signs on my premises. Persons are free to examine my factory, and the *modus operandi* of Dust making.

I cannot afford to pay 5, 10 or 20 per cent. to commission merchants, as my profits do not exceed 10 per cent.

Bone Dust, as manufactured by me, is *A simple*, and its quality cannot be made to conform to the price.

JOSHUA HORNER,
Office 63 South Gay Street, near Pratt,
Baltimore, Md.
Or at his old stand, Corner Chew and Stirling streets. Aug. 5—6m.

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FOR THE BEST PIANOS NOW MADE over Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York pianos. Office and Ware-rooms No. 9 North Liberty street, near Baltimore street, Baltimore

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Send for a circular giving references to 500 persons in the South, who have purchased the Stieff, since the war closed. 5—1y.

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Consignments of grain and lumber respectfully solicited. 11—1y

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July 1, 1869—1y.

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Will practice in the Courts of the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth; the counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne, Nansemond, Isle of Wight and Southampton, Virginia; and Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck, North Carolina.

Special attention given to the collection of claims in all parts of North Carolina and Eastern Virginia.

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No. 6 Wide Water Street, Norfolk, Va.

Agents for the "Carolina Belle" Scotch and other snuffs.

Also sole agents for the brand "Dabney" chewing tobacco.

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FIRE PROOF
SAFES

Are most desirable for quality, finish and price.

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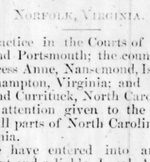

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Has induced Dr. Lawrence to enlarge his Laboratory and facilities for manufacturing, so as to be enabled to supply the extraordinary demand for it.

THE LARGE NUMBER OF TESTIMONIALS

which are constantly being received from Physicians, and persons who have been cured by its use, is conclusive proof of its remarkable value.

AS A BLOOD PURIFIER IT HAS NO EQUAL.

BEING POSITIVELY THE

MOST POWERFUL VEGETABLE ALTERATIVE YET DISCOVERED.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The life of the flesh is in the Blood," is a Scriptural maxim that science proves to be true. The people talk of bad blood as the cause of many diseases, and like many popular opinions this of bad blood is founded on truth. To say nothing of those humours that are hereditary, we can easily see how the blood may become bad from imperfect digestion or failure of excretion, and how this may influence the process of Nutrition, and thus influence all the functional activities of the body.

The symptoms of bad blood are usually quite plain—bad digestion—causes imperfect nutrition, and consequently the circulation is feeble, the soft tissues lose their tone and elasticity, and the tonge becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin; then in

ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES,

and when long continued results in serious lesions of the brain, lungs, or urinary aparatus. Much very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are affected with scrofula in some form.

Persons suffering from any bad humor are very liable to have it settle on the Lungs or some other vital organ. The only safe rule is to remove the blood poison at once, before it settles itself upon some vital point.

When the blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities of the blood arise from impure diseases of large cities. Eradicate every impurity from the fountain of life and good spirits, fair skin and vital strength will return to you.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

AS A

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

BEING THE ONLY KNOWN MEDICINE

That efficiently stimulates and corrects the hepatic secretions and functional derangements of the Liver, without debilitating the system. While it acts freely upon the Liver, instead of copious purging it gradually changes the discharges to a perfectly natural state.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND OF SOME OF THOSE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, sometimes headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat; in many cases a dry, teasing cough; unsteady appetite; sometimes sour stomach, with a rising of the food; a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides, aggravating pains in the side, or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence, coldness of the extremities, &c.

KOSKOO!

IS A REMEDY OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN THE CURE OF DISEASES OF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

In these affections it is as near a specifice as any remedy can be. It does its work kindly, silently and surely. The relief which it affords is both certain and perceptible.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Persons unacquainted with the structure and functions of the Kidneys cannot estimate the importance of their healthy action.

Regular and sufficient action of the Kidneys is as important, nay, even more so, than regularity of the bowels. The Kidneys remove from the blood those effete matters, which, if permitted to remain, would speedily destroy life. A total suspension of the urinary discharges will occasion death from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

When the urine is voided in small quantities at the time, or when there is a disposition to urinate more frequently than natural, or when the urine is high colored or scalding with weakness in the small of the back, it should not be trifled with or delayed, but Koskoo should be taken at once to remedy the difficulty, before a lesion of the organs takes place. Most of the diseases of the Bladder originate from those of the kidneys, the urine being imperfectly secreted in the kidneys, proye irritating to the bladder and urinery passages. When we recollect that medicines never reach the kidneys except through the general circulation of the blood, we see haw necessary it is to keep the fountain of life pure.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS (as numbers of certificates will show,) IN

THE CURE OF

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, liable to its concomitant evils of mental depression, confused ideas, softening of the brain, insanity, and complete breaking down of the general health. Thousands are suffering to-day with broken down nervous systems, and, unfortunately, tobacco, alcohol, late hours, over work (mental and physical), are causing diseases of the nervous system to increase at a fearful ratio.

The symptoms to which diseases of the nervous system give rise, may be stated as follows:

A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache; periodical headache, dizziness, noises or ringing in the head; confusion of ideas; temporary loss of memory dejection of spirits, starting during sleep, bad dreams, hesitation in answering questions, dullness of hearing, twitching of the face and arms, &c., which, if not promptly treated, lead to paralysis, delirium, insanity, impotency, appoplexy, &c., &c.

CONCLUSION.

Suffering reader, do not think that because you have tried other remedies, you cannot be cured—but recollect that God, in his providence, has not afflicted His children with pain and disease without at the same time giving them something in the great garden of nature that will ur them.

Have no hesitation in writin to me, and stating your case in full, and I will answer you promptly.

KOSKOO IS NOT A SECRET QUACK REMEDY!

Formula around each bottle. Recommended by the best physicians, eminent divines, editors, druggists, Merchants, &c.

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR MEDICINE IN USE.

Prepared only by

J. J. LAWRENCE, Organic Chemist,

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☞ Price one dollar per bottle. For sale by Druggists everywhere. 6-5m

LAND SALES.

AGENCY OF THE
LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO NORTHERN CAPITALISTS TO PURCHASE REAL ESTATE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

The Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina, incorporated by the Legislature of the State, with liberal powers, embracing manufacturing, buying and selling real estate and such other business as may be comprised in a general plan of settling up and improving Southern lands, promoting immigration, and the extension of agriculture, with the erection of manufactories in the Southern States, now offer their company as an agency for the above objects, and particularly call the attention of immigrants and capitalists to the great advantages of Eastern North Carolina, where the company have a large number of improved farms and tracts of land suitable for colonies of immigrants, embracing thirty thousand acres of unimproved land, heavily timbered, and of unsurpassed fertility, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers; also a great variety of large and small farms, houses, lots, &c., a few of which are embraced in the subjoined list. Many of these farms need no clearing; they have good fences, dwelling-houses and necessary out-buildings, for immediate occupancy. Settlers or emigrants that go West have to clear first all their lands, fence and build houses before they can realize, which needs much capital and labor—whereas, here you want but little capital and can make money at once. No part of the United States offers greater inducements to farmers, laborers, colonists, and speculators, than the beautiful and fertile lands of Eastern North Carolina. These lands were dependent heretofore on slave labor for cultivation. The owners, having lost all by the war, and now only able to cultivate to a limited extent, offer every encouragement and inducement to Northern and European Immigration. The lands have all the advantages of mild climate, short winter, stock requiring but little or no feeding. The soil is easily cultivated and improved, and grain, vegetables, &c., raised in Northern or Western States, can be cultivated also in this State, with one-half the labor and expense. There are fine and never-failing streams of water. The soil and climate is well adapted to the growth of fruit, and for the cultivation of grapes is unsurpassed. Comfortable houses, good roads, churches of all denominations, and schools. The land generally lies well for cultivation, and is as healthy as any of the alluvial soils in the United States. Those who settle here will not go among strangers or enemies, but among friends, who invite and offer you homes and lands on your own terms.

Full information furnished at our office at Elizabeth City, by George D. Pool, Agent.

We also propose to act as agents for the sale of State, county, manufacturing, and other stocks and bonds, the negotiation of loans, the selling of cotton and other products of the State generally, upon which liberal advances will be made; the furnishing of agricultural implements, fertilizers, machinery, and all articles connected with the development of the country.

Address,
WM. UNDERWOOD, President,
C. H. Robinson, Sec'y, Norfolk, Va.
Elizabeth City, N. C.
or GEO. D. POOL, Gen'l. Agent,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Lot No. 1.—A tract of land in Pasquotank county, on a deep, navigable water-course, ten miles from Elizabeth City, contains 140 acres. It has upon it a two-story dwelling-house, with six rooms; good barn, stables, cook house, &c., and will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, as well as cotton, fruit, vegetables, &c., (which may be said of each of the subjoined lots,) within half a mile of a church and school-house; pleasant neighborhood and good water. Price $2,000; $500 in cash, balance in six and twelve months from January 1st, 1870.

Lot No. 6.—A valuable tract of timber land, in Pasquotank county, immediately on Pasquotank river, where a vessel of large size can lie near the shore. It is covered with the finest yellow pine timber, some of the trees being from 4 to 8 feet in diameter, 80 feet to the first limb, clear of knots, and all heart. There is also a large quantity of valuable cypress timber on this land, and firewood in abundance. The tract contains 700 acres. Price $10 per acre; one-half cash, the balance on 12 months' credit. Possession given immediately.

Lot No. 7.—A valuable tract of land in Pasquotank county, containing 400 acres, near a deep, navigable water-course, eight miles from Elizabeth City; 300 acres cleared, and though having been constantly cropped without manure for a hundred years or more, it will still produce the usual crops. Price $20 per acre; one-third cash, the balance in one and two years. Possession January 1st, 1870.

Lot No. 10.—A splendid tract of land in Pasquotank county, N. C., six miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 300 of which are cleared. This is probably the most valuable farm in this section of the State. There are upon it a fine dwelling, five tenant houses, barn, stables, &c. Ninety acres of this tract are now well set in red clover. Will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat, per acre. This is the best cotton farm in North Carolina.

Lots of $30 per acre, in easy payments on 20, 21.—The 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, N. C., containing own lots in Elizabeth City, having upon them one acre of land each, and on each lot, with three comfortable one-story houses house, with garden, cook-house rooms to each to $500 each. Terms liberal, &c. Price $300 any time.

Lot No. 22.—A house and lot on the principal business street of Elizabeth City, N. C. Lot 208 feet front by 208 feet length. Has a new 40 by 60 feet store upon it, two stories high, and 30 by 60 feet. One of the most eligible business places in the town. Price $2,500, on easy terms of payment. Possession at once.

Lot No. 23.—A vacant lot adjoining the above, 70 feet in front on Main street, and 208 feet back. The best stand in the town for merchandise selling, or for any other business purpose. Sold before the war for $4,500, can now be bought for $1,600 cash. Possession given immediately.

Lot No. 30.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing 5½ acres of land, with good two-story dwelling, having six rooms, good kitchen and other necessary out-houses, fine peach and apple orchard, good water and good neighborhood. Price $3,000; one-half cash at time of possession, (January 1st, next,) and the balance in twelve months.

Lot No. 32.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, containing a half acre, on a good street, with good dwelling and out-houses. Price $800.

Lot No. 33.—Sixteen houses and lots in Elizabeth City, with good dwellings, out-houses, &c. Prices and terms reasonable.

Lot No. 38.—The "Hope Plantation," situated in Bertie county, on Cashie river, about five miles from Windsor, containing 1,950 acres, 700 of which are cleared, the balance is heavily timbered with pine, oak, cypress, &c. The improvements are equal to any in the country. The dwelling house was built by Gov. Stone, and is one of the finest and largest in the State. It contains fourteen rooms, and is in good repair. There are good and commodious outbuildings on the place. On the farm is an orchard of choice apple and other fruit trees, embracing 25 acres. The soil is unsurpassed in fertility, and is susceptible of easy drainage.

Lot No. 40.—A valuable tract of land in Camden county, at South Mills, on the Dismal Swamp Canal, lying on the canal for two miles, containing over 900 acres of land—two-thirds cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation, with good buildings, &c.; balance in valuable timber.—Price $12,000, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, interest from January, 1870. This is a valuable farm for corn, wheat, and vegetables, and being midway between Elizabeth City and Norfolk, and located where steamers pass by the door daily, is a desirable and cheap property.

Lot No. 42.—A valuable tract of land in same county, two miles from Elizabeth City, N. C., containing 300 acres—225 cleared, balance in fine timber; has three sets of buildings, new and in good order. Land very productive. Has a new fence around it that will last for 50 years. Price $20 per acre, one-third cash, balance in one and two years. This is a very valuable farm.

Lot No. 45.—A valuable farm two miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 360 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation; fine two-story dwelling, large new barn and stables and numerous out-houses, a fence that will last sixty years without repairing; will produce 40 to 50 bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, with cotton, vegetables, fruits, &c., profitably. 100 acres in fine timber. This is one of the finest farms in Eastern North Carolina. Price, $27 per acre, one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

No. 46.—A valuable house and lot in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., containing an acre of ground, with two grape vines, large number of peach and apple trees, house two stories high, new, has six rooms, all in good order, necessary out-buildings, and on a principal street. Price $2,200 cash, Jan. 1st, next, when possession can be given.

A Farm of 300 acres in Pasquotank Co., near a Church and School-house, 15 miles from Elizabeth City, 2 miles from landing on Albemarle Sound. Two houses, cottage style, 4 rooms in each. Two barns, 40 by 30 and 24 by 30. Two hundred acres cleared and in cultivation, balance good timber. Soil black loam, with clay sub-soil. Well adapted for corn and other crops generally. Two wells of good water. Price $20 per acre; $2,000 cash, balance in one and two years, with interest.

A farm of 60 acres, two miles from Elizabeth City, with good one story dwelling and cook-house new, half cleared, balance in timber. Will produce corn, cotton and wheat well.

LAND SALES.

Price $500 in cash. Possession given at once.

A farm of 50 acres, ten miles from Elizabeth City, on Little Run, a deep, wide, navigable river; good buildings, land mostly cleared and very productive. This is a very desirable little farm. Possession January 1, next. Price $600 cash.

One of the most valuable farms in North Carolina, situated in Pasquotank county, ten miles from Elizabeth City, within one mile of Pasquotank river, a deep, wide, navigable water course, where vessels drawing 15 feet of water can sail in safety. This farm contains 600 acres, about one hundred of which are in wood and timber. It lies in a square, and is entirely surrounded by public roads; has good fences, and is in a fine state of cultivation, and is well adapted to raising wheat, corn and cotton—especially the latter. This farm has upon it four dwellings, sets of good buildings, about equally distant from each other, and can be conveniently cut off in four 100 acre farms, each with good buildings, 80 acres of cleared land, 20 acres in wood. It will be sold in separate lots if desired.

A valuable farm in Perquimans county, N. C., near navigable water. Has a fine dwelling-house with ten rooms, in splendid order, and splendid barns and stables—all in first rate order